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Federal Bureau of Investigation

Report Made at : New York

Date " up : 3-30-49

Report Made By : Joseph M. Kelly

Subject : Alger Hiss

Character of Case : Perjury ; Espionage - R ;
Internal Security - R.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

5 copies

74-1333 - 3224

3/18/87 SP8 BTG/vfw # 286,845
9-22-86 SP8 BTG/bal # 269,781
4-16-86 SP4 E/W/EN/250,615
Classified by SP4 E/W/VA
Declassify on: OADR
This is part 2 of
3221

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kisseloff-8279

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NY 65-14920

"I am satisfied are photostatic copies of the same documents introduced by Mr. CHAMBERS under the above circumstances. I have read portions of the court reporter's transcription of the deposition of Mr. CHAMBERS and I know from the portion of that transcription which I have read that on November 5, 1948, Mr. CHAMBERS was asked whether he had ever obtained any documents from me for transmittal to the Communist Party and he replied that he had not.

"With reference to the large documents, I would say from a cursory examination of them that they appear to be authentic copies of United States State Department documents or summaries of such documents. From the date standpoint, these documents appear to be restricted to a period extending from about January to March, 1938. At that time I was Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State, the Honorable FRANCIS B. SAYRE. Documents similar to these normally passed over my desk for perusal prior to being referred to Mr. SAYRE. I do not have any independent recollection of having seen any of these documents or the documents summarized while I was in the employ of the State Department. By and large, these do not appear to be documents of a very highly confidential nature and would not have been treated in the State Department with any special precautions at that time, according to security regulations in effect then.

"With reference to the smaller documents, three of the four pages appear to be in my handwriting. The fourth page, consisting of five handwritten lines, may or may not be in my handwriting, but it does not look to me as if it were.

"I have learned from talking with Mr. MARBURY and from reading the above-mentioned deposition that Mr. CHAMBERS claimed these documents and others like them were obtained by me from the State Department, and that I took them to my home, where typewritten copies of the larger documents were made on a typewriter in my home by either my wife or me. CHAMBERS claimed that I then returned the documents to the State Department files. The agents have told me that Mr. CHAMBERS claims that on some occasions I turned over the actual State Department documents to him, upon which he would have photographic copies made in a manner unknown to me, and then would return the original documents to me for replacement in the files of the State Department.

"I deny that any of the above claims of Mr. CHAMBERS is true. I also deny that I ever gave the originals of the small documents to Mr. CHAMBERS at any time for any purpose whatsoever.

"From Mr. MARBURY and the deposition, I have also learned that

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96

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Part II
Pages 96-250
Kisseloff-8280

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65-14920

"CHAMBERS claims he introduced me to a Russian named PETER, whom he claims later to have discovered was Colonel BYKOV. CHAMBERS claims that this meeting took place on the mezzanine floor of a movie theater in Brooklyn, New York. CHAMBERS claims that after this meeting, the three of us took a long walk and that during the conversation while walking, Colonel BYKOV asked me if I could obtain documents for him from the files of the State Department. CHAMBERS claims that I agreed to cooperate in this regard with this Colonel BYKOV and that as a result of this oral agreement, I later produced the documents mentioned above. I deny that any of these claims of CHAMBERS is true. I have never met and had never heard of any Russian named PETER or Colonel BYKOV until I was told of the testimony given by Mr. CHAMBERS.

"During the period from about June 1, 1936, to about January, 1938, I resided with my family at 1245 - 30th Street, N.W., and subsequent thereto, until sometime in 1943, at 3415 Volta Place, N.W., both Washington, D.C. During the period from 1936 to sometime after 1938, we had a typewriter in our home in Washington. This was an old-fashioned machine, possibly an Underwood, but I am not at all certain regarding the make. Mrs. HISS, who is not a typist, used this machine somewhat as an amateur typist, but I never recall having used it. Possibly samples of Mrs. HISS' typing on this machine are in existence, but I have not located any to date, but will endeavor to do so. Mrs. HISS disposed of this typewriter to either a second-hand typewriter concern or a second-hand dealer in Washington, D. C., sometime subsequent to 1938, exact date or place unknown. The whereabouts of this typewriter is presently unknown to me. Prior to this typewriter coming into the possession of my immediate family, it was the property of Mr. THOMAS FANSLER, Mrs. HISS' father, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia. Mr. FANSLER lived the later years of his life on Walnut Street in Philadelphia, but is now deceased, having died in the early 1940's.

"Until I met Mr. CHAMBERS face to face at a hearing of a sub-committee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 17, 1948, in the Hotel Commodore, New York City, I did not know whether I had ever previously met CHAMBERS although I thought that newspaper pictures of him looked somewhat familiar. When I first appeared before the House Committee on Un-American activities on August 5, 1948, I stated that to the best of my knowledge I had never met CHAMBERS. At that time it had not occurred to me that he might be GEORGE CROSLY. On August 16, 1948, before a sub-committee of the House Committee on Un-American activities in Washington, D. C., I stated that CHAMBERS might be a person previously known to me as GEORGE CROSLY. Upon confrontation on August 17, I realized that CHAMBERS is identical with a man I had previously known as GEORGE CROSLY. I first met CHAMBERS as GEORGE CROSLY when I was employed as

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LWS:DM
NY 65-14920

"Legal Assistant to the United States Senate Munitions Committee, commonly known as the Nyé Committee, about December, 1934, or January, 1935. CHAMBERS came to me in my office in the Senate Office Building in Washington, D. C., and stated that he was a free-lance magazine writer and desired information for a series of articles on the munitions investigation. At that time I was on loan to the United States Senate Munitions Committee by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, where I was regularly employed as Assistant General Counsel. At that time CHAMBERS gave me the impression that he was making periodic trips to Washington from New York City, where, I assumed, he lived.

"Between the turn of the year 1934-35 and the Spring or Summer, 1936, CHAMBERS contacted me perhaps six or eight times, always for the purpose of obtaining information for his magazine articles or discussing the problems of the munitions investigation. CHAMBERS was merely one of the number of newspaper men, writers and students who came to see the employees of the Munitions Committee about the Committee's activities. I deny that I ever saw or heard from CHAMBERS from the Spring or Summer of 1936 until we confronted one another at the abovementioned hearing in the Commodore Hotel in New York City.

"During the period when CHAMBERS periodically contacted me in Washington, he occasionally borrowed small sums of money from me, totalling twenty to thirty dollars, four or five dollars at a time. He appeared to be hard-pressed financially. Also during this period, under an oral agreement, I sub-let my apartment at 2831 28th Street, NW, Washington, D.C., to MR. and MRS. CHAMBERS and child. Prior to sub-letting this apartment to CHAMBERS, at sixty dollars a month, I and my family moved into a three-story house at 2905 P Street, NW, Washington, D. C. Before taking occupancy of the abovementioned apartment, CHAMBERS and his family spent two or three days on the third floor of my home on P Street. My recollection is that Mr. CHAMBERS informed me that some of his furniture or other possessions had not arrived on time; that his family and he could not, therefore, move into the 28th Street apartment immediately. We put them up as a favor to sub-tenants. As far as I know, CHAMBERS and his family lived in the apartment on 28th Street until the expiration of my lease on July 1, 1935. During sub-tenancy of my apartment on 28th Street by CHAMBERS, I continued to pay the rent and CHAMBERS has never reimbursed me nor has he repaid the small loans. He did on one occasion give me a rug which he said he had received from some patron of his and while they were staying at my house on P Street, his wife painted a portrait of my young stepson, TIMOTHY HOBSON, who was then eight years old. I have no clear recollection of the date of my last contact with CHAMBERS, which probably occurred in the Spring or Summer of 1936, while

Kisseloff-8282

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LWS:DM
NY 65-14920

"I was employed as an attorney by the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C. However, I do recall the contact quite well and on this occasion I told Mr. CHAMBERS that I did not think he would ever repay the loans he had made and that I thought we should discontinue any further contacts. I also want to state that CHAMBERS never paid me any funds, for any purpose. During the period mentioned above when CHAMBERS was contacting me, most of the contacts were made by him at my office or for lunch, with the possible exceptions that he may have contacted me on several occasions at my residences.

"In connection with the sublease of the apartment, I occasionally lent Mr. CHAMBERS the use of my 1929 model Ford roadster. This Ford was dark blue in color, had a rumble seat and a small trunk in the rear, and bore District of Columbia plates. Sometime in the Summer of 1935, I acquired a 1935 Plymouth, two-door sedan, a demonstrator model. Sometime after acquiring the Plymouth, I told Mr. CHAMBERS he could have the Ford roadster; which I had been told had a trade-in value of twenty-five dollars when I bought the Plymouth. If Mr. CHAMBERS used the Ford in the Fall of 1935 or the Winter of 1935-36, it must have been only occasionally because I recall it sitting on the streets of Georgetown during a number of months of that Winter. Sometime before I left P Street, about May or June, 1936, CHAMBERS took permanent possession of the car under circumstances I do not now exactly recall. At that time or earlier I had turned over to him the certificate of title. I did not have the Ford after that date and have never seen it since. I have no recollection of the occasion on which I signed the certificate of title. The certificate of title for the Ford bears what appeared to be my signature witnessed under date of July 23, 1936, by MARVIN SMITH, a notary public, who was also employed in the same office where I was in the Department of Justice. I can only assume that the certificate was brought to me in my office in the Department of Justice by someone who said that I had disposed of the car without completing the legal technicalities and that I signed under those circumstances and asked MARVIN SMITH to witness my signature.

"As far as I can remember, the above represents a history of all my contacts and dealings with Mr. CHAMBERS to date which appear to me to be pertinent.

"I have made an effort personally, through counsel and private investigators, to locate other persons who knew CHAMBERS as GEORGE CROSLY during the period from the turn of the year 1934-1935 to the spring of summer of 1936, but without success. I have discovered one person who claims that CHAMBERS at one time submitted a manuscript to him for

Kisseloff-8283

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LWS:DM
NY 65-14920

"publication under the name GEORGE CROSLY, but that was during a much earlier period, approximately in 1926. Both Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS state that during this time, they were living in Baltimore under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL, as I have learned from the deposition. This search, of course, excepts Mrs. HISS and TIMOTHY HOBSON, my stepson, who was only eight years old during the above mentioned period. This search included inquiry among known fellow employees of the United States Senate Munitions Committee, and persons that either my wife or I introduced CHAMBERS or his wife to under the name of CROSLY. This search to confirm my statement that CHAMBERS was going under the name of GEORGE CROSLY during the above mentioned period will continue and if successful, the Government will be advised.

"I deny that I am now or ever have been a member of the Communist Party or that I have ever attended any Communist Party meetings. Likewise, I deny that I have ever been a member of a Communist Party espionage apparatus or underground group in Washington, D.C. or anywhere else, at any time.

"I never saw Mr. CHAMBERS at any time in the State Department. I know of no opportunity had by Mr. CHAMBERS, either in my office in the State Department or in my residence or any other place, to obtain any documents pertaining to State Department business, during the period 1937-1938 or any other time. I do not know whether CHAMBERS personally obtained these documents from the State Department or whether he had some confederate who cooperated with him in obtaining these documents.

"I assert that Mr. CHAMBERS' entire story, with respect to the matters covered above that relate to me, is a complete fabrication except as otherwise indicated in this statement by me.

"I do not know what motive Mr. CHAMBERS could have for making these accusations against me, but I think that a thorough examination of Mr. CHAMBERS' life and personal background might throw some light on this problem.

"The foregoing represents an accurate account of statements I have made today to Mr. JOHNSTONE and Mr. CALLAHAN. It was dictated in my presence and that of my counsel, Mr. HAREURY, and I assisted at various places in the phrasing of that dictation. I have read the entire statement and have signed it below this paragraph and have initialled each page at the bottom thereof."

"Witnessed:

/s/ ALGER HISS

"DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN, Special Agent F.B.I. Baltimore, Md. 12/4/48

"FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, Special Agent, F.B.I., " " 12/4/48"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LWS:DM
NY 65-14920

SAS CALLAHAN and JOHNSTONE can further testify to following oral statements of ALGER HISS, which are not included in the signed statement of ALGER HISS dated December 4, 1948. These statements were made by ALGER HISS in the presence of his attorney, WILLIAM L. MARBURY, on December 4, 1948, and they supplement the information contained in the signed statement.

HISS stated that sometime prior to moving to Washington, D.C., from New York City in May, 1933, his family came into the possession of an old typewriter, possibly an Underwood, but HISS was not at all certain of the make of the typewriter which had formerly been the property of the father of Mrs. HISS, Mr. THOMAS L. FANSLER of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. FANSLER is deceased. HISS stated this typewriter was in the continuous possession of his family until sometime after 1938, exact date unknown, when Mrs. HISS sold the typewriter to a second-hand typewriter concern or a second-hand dealer located in the general neighborhood of either 1245 30th Street, N.W. or 3415 Volta Place, N.W., the residences of the HISS family in Washington, D. C. between June 1, 1936 and 1943. HISS stated that he does not recall ever having used the typewriter himself, but believed that Mrs. HISS used the typewriter infrequently as an amateur typist. HISS stated that he believed Mrs. HISS typed a goodly portion of a book manuscript on this typewriter prior to the submission of the manuscript to the Carnegie Foundation for publication. HISS stated he did not know whether this typed manuscript was still in existence.

He stated that all of the allegations of CHAMBERS relating to him were a fabrication. HISS stated that CHAMBERS' motive in perpetrating this fabrication against him had been discussed with psychiatrists and as a result of such discussions, it was his opinion that CHAMBERS has a psychopathic personality. He further stated that in consulting psychiatrists regarding CHAMBERS, it had been learned that it is not inconsistent with a psychopathic personality to have real affection and admiration for another person and still engage in actions to hurt that same person. HISS, assisted by Mr. MARBURY, presented some of their reasons for believing that CHAMBERS is a psychopathic personality, but their reasoning was primarily based on the fact that in 1929, CHAMBERS translated from the German a novel by FRANZ HERBEL entitled, "Class Reunion". According to HISS and MARBURY, both of whom claimed to have read the English translation of this novel by CHAMBERS, the story reencountered in the "Class Reunion" has a striking counterpart in the present HISS-CHAMBERS situation. HISS and MARBURY stated that CHAMBERS in testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and at the pre-trial depositions in connection with the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit filed in the Federal Court

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LJS:DM
NY 65-14920

in Baltimore, Maryland, had used some of the exact phraseology in this novel in his testimony.

HISS and HARBURY also advanced as a possible reason for CHAMBERS' fabrication involving HISS, that the story was of assistance to CHAMBERS in obtaining his present position with "Time" magazine. HISS stated that CHAMBERS first told his story involving HISS in about 1939 to ISAAC DON LEVINE, which story LEVINE refused to publish. He stated that even at that time most of the individuals named by CHAMBERS were no longer in the government employment, but HISS was in the government employ and was advancing as a rather prominent official. HISS stated that without his name in the expose, the story would not be sufficiently sensational to attract the attention of "Time" magazine, a prospective employer of CHAMBERS at that time.

HISS also suggested the possibility that CHAMBERS could have stolen the State Department documents himself from the State Department, rather than having obtained them from HISS. He stated CHAMBERS had been employed in Washington, D.C. in 1938 on a Railroad Retirement Project sponsored by the W.P.A., which project had offices in the Old Theatre Building maintained as a store room for old government records located in the general vicinity of the main building of the State Department, Washington, D.C. HISS and HARBURY indicated that CHAMBERS might have gained access to the State Department through familiarity with other buildings in the same locality where he was employed.

HISS and HARBURY stated that they were particularly impressed in this case by the fact that CHAMBERS did not produce the documents involved in this case for patriotic reasons, but only produced them "to save his neck in a libel suit".

Kisseloff-8286

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-1-

LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

CHARLES CLEVELAND
EDWARD L. GRAMPP
Special Agents, F.B.I.
Washington, D. C.

Special Agents CLEVELAND and GRAMPP can testify that they interviewed ALGER HISS at his place of employment, 700 Jackson Place, North West Washington, D. C., on June 2, 1947, and HISS executed a signed statement which is set forth as follows:

"Washington, D. C.
June 2, 1947.

"I, Alger Hiss, make the following statement to Charles Cleveland and Edward L. Grampp whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to me to induce me to make this statement. I have been advised that I need not make this statement and I know that it can be used against me in a court of law.

"When I first went to New York City to practice law I became associated with the International Juridical Association. When I became associated this association was a small group which published a pamphlet on labor law mainly. I was one of the editors of the Association's journal. The following men, according to my recollection, contributed to this publication: Jerome Hellerstein, Nathan Witt, Lee Pressman and Isadore Polier, whose wife was Justine Wise (ph). This group was not connected with the International Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or the Lawyers Guild to my knowledge. To my belief EARL BROWDER did not use the International Juridical Association to advertise the "New Masses" or to use the mailing list of the Juridical Association to increase the subscriptions to the "New Masses". I left this association when I came to Washington, D. C. I do not believe that any of the individuals in the Juridical Association were or are Communists but have heard a number of individuals state the belief, since my association with them, that Lee Pressman and Nathan Witt were Communists. I have also heard allegations that Polier was a Communist.

Kisseloff-8287

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

"I have never been a member of or associated with the Committee for Democratic Action or the Young Communist League. I have never been nor am I now a member of the Communist Party. Neither am I personally acquainted with any member of the Communist Party, to my knowledge.

"I can recall only two individuals by the name of Sayre - Francis B. Sayre with whom I was associated in the State Department and Dan Sayre who was formerly with the C. A. B. and is now teaching at Princeton University. To my knowledge neither of these individuals were Communists.

~~"My brother Donald Hiss, a local lawyer, never worked for Harry Bridges and to my knowledge was never considered for employment for or on behalf of Bridges. I am sure my brother was not and is not now a member of the Communist Party.~~

"I am not acquainted with an individual by the name of Whittaker Chambers. No individual by that name has ever visited my home on any occasion so far as I can recall.

"I became acquainted with Harold Ware while I was in the Department of Agriculture. Also I am acquainted with Charles Krivisky who is now known legally as Charles Kramer, having met him while he was employed at the Dept. of Agriculture. Lee Pressman and I have known each other since my attendance at Harvard Law School. Pressman and I were associated on the Harvard Law Review at which time I wrote a "note" for the law review on the subject, as well as I can remember, of "Yellow Dog Contracts". I have known Henry Collins since childhood and consider him a close personal friend. I cannot recall any person by the name of Nathan Perlow. I knew Alice Mendham quite well when she was running a children's school in 1933 or 1934. Her husband's last name was Powell, but I can't recall his first name. I know of no one by the name of Post, in connection with the above individuals, neither do I know Nathan Gregor Silvermaster.

"I have never met with any group at the home of Henry Collins or any other place where government information was discussed when people who had no right to the information were present. Nor do I know of any group of individuals which met together without authority to make government information available, orally or written, for the use of the Soviet Government.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
-3-

LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

"I first met John Abt at the Agriculture Department in an official capacity. I have never attended any meeting of the foregoing type where John Abt was present, neither have I visited at his apartment. I also met Marian Bachfack at the Department of Agriculture through her husband.

"I have never been known to my knowledge by the name of "Géne" or "Eugene". I know of no individual by the name of "Gene" or "Eugene" Hiss having been employed by the State Department.

"I met with Victor Perlo back in 1934 but I can't recall him too well. I have had no further contact with him since approximately that time and do not know of his whereabouts at this time.

"I met Harold Glasser in an official capacity as an official of the Treasury Department. I have never placed Glasser in touch with a Russian representative in order that he might furnish government information to this individual.

"The foregoing represents summaries prepared by Messrs. Cleveland and Grampp of oral answers I had previously given to questions asked by them in a call at my office made at their request on June 2, 1947. I have read the foregoing four pages and to the best of my knowledge they are true and correct. I was asked by Agents Grampp and Cleveland if I would give them a signed statement on the information I had given them orally.

ALGER HISS

Witnesses:

EDWARD L. GRAMPP, F. B. I.
CHARLES G. CLEVELAND, F. B. I."

It is noted that in the above signed statement of ALGER HISS, he admitted that he was acquainted with and knew the following individuals: LEE PRESSMAN; NATHAN WITT; JOHN ABT; HENRY COLLINS; HAROLD WARE; CHARLES KRIVISKY, who is now known legally as CHARLES KRAMER; VICTOR PERLO; and his brother, DONALD HISS.

It is further pointed out that CHAMBERS has stated that, in 1934, HAROLD WARE had introduced him to the members of his underground apparatus, which was composed of the individuals set out above.

Kisseloff-8289

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LWS:APK
NY 65-14920

TESTIMONY OF ALGER HISS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
80TH CONGRESS, ON AUGUST 5, 16, 17 AND 25, 1948

TESTIMONY OF ALGER HISS RELATIVE TO CHAMBERS
AND TO OTHER PERSONS WHO, ACCORDING TO CHAMBERS,
WERE MEMBERS OF WARE'S APPARATUS

On August 5, 1948 ALGER HISS, as reflected in his testimony, on page 62, was permitted to make a brief statement in which he stated, as follows:

" I am not and never have been a member of the Communist Party. I do not and never have adhered to the tenets of the Communist Party. I am not and never have been a member of any Communist - front organization. I have never followed the Communist Party line, directly or indirectly. To the best of my knowledge none of my friends is a Communist..... To the best of my knowledge, I never heard of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS until in 1947, when two representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation asked me if I knew him and various other people..... I said I did not know CHAMBERS.

" I have known HENRY COLLINS since we were boys in camp together. I knew him again while he was at the Harvard Business School, while I was at the Harvard Law School, and I have seen him from time to time since I came to Washington in 1933. LIFE PRESSMAN was in my class at the Harvard Law School and we were both on the Harvard Law Review at the same time. We were also both assistants to Judge JEROME FRANK, on the Legal Staff of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Since I left the Department of Agriculture I have seen him only occasionally and infrequently. WITT and ABT were both members of the Legal Staff of the AAA. I knew them both in that capacity. I believe I met WITT in New York a year or so before I came to Washington. KRAMER was in another office of the AAA, and I met him in that connection. I have seen none of these last three men I have mentioned except most infrequently, since I left the Department of Agriculture. I don't believe I ever knew VICTOR PERLO."

When ALGER HISS was asked whether he knew HAROLD WARE he stated, as reflected in his testimony, on page 652, as follows:

LTS:APK
NY 65-14920

" I did know Mr. VARE while I was in the Department of Agriculture. My recollection is that he was an agricultural specialist and I think he had been a member of an unofficial mission, according to my recollection, that went to Russia in connection with studying large - scale wheat farming. My recollection is he came into my offices in the Department of Agriculture, as many callers did, on several occasions. I do remember hearing of a wheat mission which was studying large - scale wheat farming, with combines and tractors and things of that sort, and I think I remember Mr. HAROLD VARE in that connection."

As reflected in HISS' testimony, on page 938, after being questioned as to whether he had known an individual between the years 1934 and 1937 whose name was CARL, HISS testified, "I do not recall anyone by the name of CARL that could remotely be connected with the kind of testimony Mr. CHAMBERS has given." He further testified that he had never known an individual known solely by the name of CARL and that he knew of no individual named J. PETERS or PETER.

The testimony revealed, on page 940, that HISS was shown two pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and he was questioned as to whether he could identify these pictures as being either WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or as CARL, or as any other individual he had met. HISS testified that he could not swear that he had ever seen the man whose pictures were shown to him, but that the face of this man had a certain familiarity. HISS stated he could not recall any person with distinctness and definiteness whose picture that was, but that it was not completely unfamiliar.

Page 946 of this testimony reflects another picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, which was shown to HISS. HISS failed to identify this picture but indicated that the face was definitely not an unfamiliar face.

Further testimony relative to the identification of CHAMBERS' picture is set forth, as follows:

"The Chairman	Mr. HISS, would you be able to recall a person if that person positively had been in your house three or four times, we will say, in the last ten years?
Mr. HISS	I would say that if he had spent the night -
Mr. STRIPLING	Ten years?
Mr. NIXON	Fifteen years.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LJS:APK
NY 65-14920

"Mr. HISS I would say if he had spent the night - how many times did you say?

Mr. STRIPLING He spent a week there.

Mr. HISS A whole week at the time, continuously?

Mr. STRIPLING Yes.

Mr. HISS And I was there at the same time?

Mr. STRIPLING Yes.

Mr. HISS Mr. Chairman, I could not fail to recall such a man if he were now in my presence.

The Chairman Wait a minute. You are positive then, that if Mr. X spent a week in your house in the past fifteen years you would recognize him today, assuming that Mr. X looks today something like what he looked then?

Mr. HISS Exactly, if he had not had a face lifting.

Mr. Chairman No doubt in your mind?

Mr. HISS I have no doubt whatsoever.

The Chairman Now, here is a man who says he spent a week in your house in the last fifteen years. Do you recognize him?

Mr. HISS I do not recognize him from that picture."

ALGER HISS, as reflected in his testimony, on page 955, indicated that he recalled a man known to him as GEORGE CROSLY. He testified that CROSLY was a writer who hoped to sell articles to magazines about the munitions industry, and that he met CROSLY while he was working for the Nye Committee. He stated that he saw CROSLY in his office in the Senate Office Building, inasmuch as it was his job to give writers appropriate information out of Committee records.

HISS thereafter described CROSLY as having rather blondish hair; that he was married and had a small baby in 1935; that CROSLY was shortish, not noticeably heavy and that he had very bad teeth.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kisseloff-8292

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LWS:APK
NY 65-14920

As reflected on page 958, in his testimony, HISS stated, as follows, relative to his associations with GEORGE CROSLY:

" We talked backwards and forwards about the Munitions Committee work. He told various stories that I recall of his escapades. He purported to be a cross between JIM TULLY, the author, and JACK LONDCN. He had been everywhere. I remember he told me he had personally participated in laying down the tracks of the street cars in Washington, D.C. He had done that for local color or something. He had worked right with the road gang laying tracks in Washington, D.C. "

On page 984 HISS' testimony reflects that on one occasion when he and his wife were going to drive to New York, Mr. CROSLY asked for a ride and HISS' recollection is that he drove CROSLY to New York on this one occasion; and he believed that his wife was present on this occasion.

When HISS was questioned as to the last time he had seen CROSLY, as reflected in his testimony on page 964, he stated, "I have no idea. I don't think I have seen him since 1935." He further testified that he did not believe from his examination of the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that CROSLY and CHAMBERS were one and the same person.

HISS testified, as reflected on page 969 in his testimony, that CROSLY was not a member of the Communist Party, to his knowledge, and he again stated that he had not seen CROSLY since 1935. In reference to CROSLY'S employment he stated that CROSLY had told him that he was a freelance writer preparing a series of articles and that he had written for various magazines, which included the "American Magazine" and "Cosmopolitan." He further testified that he had never seen any articles which had been written by CROSLY.

On August 17, 1948 HISS was confronted by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, as reflected on page 977, and at that time HISS was unable to make a positive identification that CHAMBERS was known to him as CROSLY, but he insisted upon asking CHAMBERS a number of questions relative to his teeth, his voice and his residing in the 28th Street apartment.

HISS testified, as reflected on page 982 of the testimony, that prior to the time CROSLY moved into the 28th Street apartment he thought he had seen him on ten or eleven occasions in the course of business. He testified, as reflected on page 984, that he had seen CROSLY several times in the Fall of 1935, after the period in which CROSLY resided in the 28th Street apartment.

It is noted on pages 986 and 1078 that HISS identified WHITTAKER

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Kisseloff-8293

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LWS:APK
NY 65-14920

CHAMBERS as GEORGE CROSLY.

On page 991 HISS stated that he had never known WHITTAKER CHAMBERS under the name of CARL; that he had never paid any money for Communist Party dues to CHAMBERS, J. PETERS or to HENRY COLLINS.

HISS testified on August 25, 1948, as reflected on page 1121, that after CROSLY had left the 28th Street apartment he had been contacted by CROSLY two or three times and he stated that prior to the time that CROSLY rented his 28th Street apartment he recalled that CROSLY may have stayed at his P Street address overnight for two or three days prior to moving to his 28th Street apartment.

After HISS had identified WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as being GEORGE CROSLY he was again shown a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, as reflected in his testimony, on page 1144, and was requested to determine whether he could identify this picture of GEORGE CROSLY, which was taken in 1934. HISS stated that he was unable to identify the picture as being that of GEORGE CROSLY, but he stated that there was a certain familiarity about the face.

As reflected on page 1145, Mr. STRIPLING brought out the point that CHAMBERS testified that the individuals mentioned in the underground group were LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, JOHN ABT, HENRY COLLINS, DONALD HISS, HAROLD WARE, CHARLES KRAMER and VICTOR PERLO. STRIPLING indicated that all of the above individuals had testified before the committee with the exception of HAROLD WARE, who is dead, and that all of these individuals refused to testify as to whether they knew ALGER HISS.

As reflected on page 1146, HISS testified that he did not believe that he knew VICTOR PERLO.

(It is noted that a signed statement was executed by ALGER HISS on June 2, 1947, which is set out under the testimony of SAs CLEVELAND and GRANT in which HISS admitted that he had known VICTOR PERLO).

HISS' testimony, as reflected on page 1155, indicated that HISS was unable to testify with certainty that he had seen CHAMBERS at all after the rental agreement on the 28th Street apartment, but that he would be surprised if he saw CHAMBERS in all more than ten or eleven times.

As reflected on page 1162, ALGER HISS prepared a statement and in this statement he listed the names of living personages of recognized stature under whom or with whom he worked in the Government.

Kisseloff-8294

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NY 65-14920

TESTIMONY OF ALGER HISS RELATIVE TO
THE OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF
THE 1929 FORD CAR

ALGER HISS testified, as noted on page 957, that CROSLY did not have an automobile and that he sold CROSLY an automobile. HISS stated that he had an old Ford and that he threw this Ford in with the apartment on 28th Street, inasmuch as he had been trying to trade it in and to get rid of it. He stated that he had an old, old Ford that he had kept for sentimental reasons inasmuch as he had this Ford just before he was married in 1929. HISS testified that CROSLY told him he wanted to get rid of his Ford; that he had another car and he "kept it for sentimental reasons, not worth a damn." He stated he let CROSLY have this Ford along with the rent.

As reflected on page 958, HISS stated that he did not add any amount to the rent for the 28th Street apartment, but he thought he charged CROSLY exactly what he had paid in rent for that apartment and threw the car in in addition. He stated that on the basis of giving CROSLY the car and the apartment he said, "Well, you ought to pay the full rent."

As reflected on page 959, HISS testified that he purchased a two door Plymouth sedan at that time and in giving CROSLY the Ford he just turned the Ford over to CROSLY and he did not know whether CROSLY had recorded the title for the car.

HISS testified, as reflected on page 980, that GEORGE CROSLY sub-rented his apartment on 29th Street and he and his wife and the infant spent two or three or four consecutive nights in his house because the van had not come with their furniture and he left only certain pieces of furniture behind to accommodate CROSLY.

HISS testified that the rent for this apartment was under \$75.00 a month. He stated that in the course of the negotiation for this apartment CROSLY had referred to the fact that he had also wanted an automobile.

HISS further testified, as noted on page 982, that CROSLY told him that while he was in Washington he wondered if he could get a rented car or something because he would like to have it while his family was with him and to this HISS replied that he had been trying to get rid of an old car that he kept solely for sentimental reasons and that he could

Kisseloff-8295

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-7-

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NY 65-14920

not get anything on this car in a trade-in or a sale. He stated he was very glad to let CROSLY have this car because he wanted somebody to make real use of it. He stated that the most he had been offered for this Ford was \$25.00 or \$30.00 at that time.

As reflected on page 991, HISS testified that the individual he had identified as CROSLY, who was known as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was the man to whom he had given the Ford car.

HISS testified, as reflected on page 1095, that he did not recall what CROSLY had done with this Ford car, but that it was possible he used it and that it was even possible that CROSLY returned the car to him after he had used it. He stated it was his impression and recollection that he got rid of the Ford car by giving it to CROSLY. HISS was asked whether he sold the Ford car later and he replied that he had no definite recollection of this. He further testified that his recollection was that he had a Plymouth during the same time that he had possession of the Ford car.

At this time Mr. STRIPLING stated that he had an application for a Certificate of Title, of the Motor Vehicles and Traffic Bureau of the District of Columbia, wherein it states that ALGER HISS, 2905 P Street NW, purchased or acquired a new Plymouth sedan on September 7, 1935, from the Smoot Motor Company, Inc. After this statement HISS testified that it was his recollection that he was able to give CROSLY the use of his apartment and the Ford car at the same time although he stated it could possibly have been a little later that he had given CROSLY the use of his 1929 Ford.

As reflected on page 1097, HISS stated he was more interested in having the Ford car used than in merely getting \$25.00 for it, and that this car was the only one that he had ever given away in his life.

As reflected on page 1099, HISS was questioned as to whether he was a man of such means that \$35.00 meant nothing to him and HISS testified that he had a sentimental attachment to this car and rather than see it go on the scrap heap through a trade-in or a casual sale he had kept this car as it depreciated in value.

As reflected on page 1104, HISS stated that his best recollection is that he gave CROSLY this car at the same time that CROSLY had sub-let his apartment, but that the possibility exists that the car was given to CROSLY after CROSLY had rented his apartment.

HISS was then questioned as to whether he might have loaned

Kisseloff-8296

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-8-
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LTS:APK
NY 65-14920

CROSLEY a car for a couple of months; after CROSLEY had failed to pay the rent on his apartment. HISS replied that he might have if he had considered that CROSLEY'S reasons for not paying the rent were as plausible as the reasons for not paying back small loans, inasmuch as the rent was not a major consideration in his mind.

HISS testified that he thought he had loaned CROSLEY a total of about \$25.00 or \$30.00, but at some stage he reached the conclusion that this had better be terminated; that he was being used and that his kindness was being abused.

As reflected on page 1106, HISS testified that it was his recollection that he let CROSLEY have the use of the car and that CROSLEY may have had the complete disposal of the car.

In the testimony of LOUIS J. RUSSELL, an investigator for the committee, as reflected on page 1111, RUSSELL had a photostatic copy of an assignment of title, as recorded in the District of Columbia, which, he stated, indicated that on July 23, 1936 one ALGER HISS sold to the Cherner Motor Company, 1781 Florida Avenue, N.W., a motor vehicle. He stated that in this sale there were no liens or incumbrances and that the reassignment of title reflects that on July 23, 1936 one WILLIAM ROSEN, 5405 13th Street N.W., was the purchaser of the same motor vehicle. On this reassignment there was a chattel mortgage of \$25.00.

As reflected on page 1144, Mr. STRIPLING stated that, according to this document, HISS delivered the Ford automobile to the Cherner Motor Company on July 23, 1936.

Mr. STRIPLING stated, as reflected on page 1116, that W. MARVIN SMITH, who was the notary public who notarized the signature of HISS on this assignment of the Ford car, to the Cherner Motor Company, testified that he knew HISS and, although he did not recall notarizing this particular document, he did testify that this was HISS' signature on this document. HISS testified that he knew MARVIN SMITH and that as far as he was concerned with the evidence that has been shown to him, HISS stated that it is his signature.

TESTIMONY OF ALGER HISS RELATIVE TO SUBLETTING
28TH STREET APARTMENT TO CROSLEY

ALGER HISS testified, as reflected on page 956, that after he had

Kisseloff-8297

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-9-
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LTS:APK
NY 65-14920

moved to a house on P Street and had a 28th Street apartment on his hands, he recalled that CROSLY in the course of a casual conversation said that he was going to specialize all summer in getting his articles done here in Washington and that he didn't know what he was going to do in that he was thinking of bringing his family to Washington. HISS testified that at that time he told CROSLY that he could have his apartment and he thought he would let him have this apartment at exact cost. HISS stated that it was his recollection that CROSLY spent several nights in his P Street house because CROSLY'S furniture van was delayed. He testified that he left several pieces of furniture in the 28th Street apartment and it was his recollection that the 28th Street apartment was sublet to CROSLY on or about June, 1935.

On page 969 HISS testified that it was his recollection CROSLY paid him \$15 or \$20 as his partial payment for rent on this apartment and that CROSLY gave him a rug which he still has in his possession.

On page 980, HISS testified that at the time CROSLY rented his 28th Street apartment, CROSLY, his wife, and infant, spent two or three or four consecutive nights in his house because the van had not come with his furniture and that he left only certain pieces of furniture behind to accommodate CROSLY. HISS' recollection was that the rent for this apartment was under \$75 a month.

HISS testified as reflected on page 981, that CROSLY sublet the 28th Street apartment during July and August, 1935. HISS stated that it was his recollection that CROSLY paid no cash but that he once paid in kind; that CROSLY borrowed money from him but he did not think he gave him over \$35 or \$40 in different transactions. HISS stated that he did not have a written contract when he sublet the apartment to CROSLY and that it was an oral agreement.

TESTIMONY OF ALGER HISS RELATIVE TO THE RUG

ALGER HISS testified, as reflected on page 964, that CROSLY was to pay the rent for this apartment after he had sold his articles and that CROSLY gave him a payment on account on one occasion. HISS testified that CROSLY brought a rug to him which he said that according to CROSLY this rug was given to him by some wealthy patron. HISS stated that he still has this rug in his possession.

HISS stated, as reflected on page 984, that after CROSLY had moved from his 28th Street apartment he had seen CROSLY several times in the

Kisseloff-8298

-114-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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LWS:APK
NY 65-14920

Fall of 1935 and he remembered that on one occasion he came to the P Street address and CROSLBY gave him a rug which was as part payment for the rent on the 28th Street apartment. HISS described this rug as a fairly sizable rug and he stated that it was not a very useful rug.

In regard to HISS' employment with the AAA, he testified, as reflected on page 652, that his own experience with that situation began when Mr. CHESTER DAVIS who was then the administrator of the AAA called him into his office and at that time he was in a high state of perturbation and he said: "ALGER, did you approve this opinion about distribution of benefit payments under the cotton contracts? I said: Yes, CHESTER; I did. He said: How could you it is a dishonest opinion? I said: CHESTER, if you think any legal opinion if approved is dishonest, I am no longer your lawyer, I resign: I cannot serve any client who does not have confidence in me." HISS stated that he refused at that time to withdraw his resignation from the AAA.

Kisseloff-8299

-115-

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ALGER HISS

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

Date of Birth	November 11, 1904
Place of Birth	Baltimore, Maryland
Residence	22 East 8th Street, New York City
Employment	President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. New York offices at 405 West 117th Street, New York City and Room 1015, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Marital Status	Married on December 11, 1929 at Washington, D.C.
Family and Relatives	
Wife	PRISCILLA HISS nee FANSLER, born October 13, 1903 at Evanston, Illinois. She formerly was married to FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON, which marriage took place on January 25, 1925 at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, and she was divorced on January 28, 1929 in the District of Hermosillo, Mexico.
Son	ANTHONY HISS, born August 5, 1941 at Washington, D.C.
Step-son	<u>TEOTHY HOBSON</u> , born September 19, 1926 at New York City.
Mother	Mrs. CHARLES A. HISS, 2017 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland
Sisters	Miss ANNA HISS, Director, Department of Physical Education, University of Texas, Austin, Texas; residence, 3403 Hollywood Avenue, Austin, Texas Mrs. MARY ANN (ELLIOTT) EMERSON, died in 1928
Brothers	<u>DONALD HISS</u> , 3030 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; member of law firm of Covington, Burling,

Kisseloff-8300

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LTS:APK
NY 65-14920

Brothers

Acheson and Shorb, Union Trust Building,
Washington, D.C.
BOSLEY HISS, died in 1926

Education

Baltimore City College, Baltimore, Maryland,
1917-1921
Powder Point Academy, Duxbury, Massachusetts,
1921-1922
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland,
1922-1926, A. B. Degree
Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts,
1926-1929, LL. B. Degree

Former Employment

October, 1929 to
October, 1930

Secretary to Justice HOWES, U.S. Supreme
Court

October, 1930 to
Spring of 1932

Associate Attorney in the law firm of Choate,
Hall and Stewart, 30 State Street, Boston,
Massachusetts

April, 1932 to
May, 1933

Associate Attorney in the law firm of Cotton
and Franklin, New York City

May, 1933 to
May, 1935

Assistant General Counsel, Agricultural
Adjustment Administration, U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

(During the above employment HISS was on loan from August, 1934 to
May, 1935 as a Legal Assistant to the United States Senate Munitions
Committee, commonly known as the Nye Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.)

May, 1935 to August, 1935 Legal Assistant to the Nye Committee.

August, 1935 to
August, 1936

Attorney in the Solicitor Generals Office,
U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

September, 1936 to
September, 1939

Assistant to Assistant Secretary of State,
the Honorable FRANCIS B. SAYRE, U. S.
Department of State, Washington, D.C.

September, 1939 to
Spring of 1944

Assistant to Mr. STANLEY K. HORNBECK, Political
Advisor for the Far East to the Secretary of
State, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C.

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Kisseloff-8301

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LWS:APK
NY 65-14920

Spring, 1944 to January 15, 1947	Assistant to the Director, Deputy Director, Office of Special Political Affairs, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C.
February 1, 1947 to present	President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, New York City
Former Residences	
November, 1904 to December, 1929	1427 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland
December, 1929 to October, 1930	1241 30th Street, NW, Washington, D.C.
October, 1930 to October, 1931	21 Chauncey Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts
October, 1931 to October, 1932	180 Claremont Avenue, New York City
October, 1932 to May, 1933	378 Central Park West, New York City
June, 1933 to May, 1934	3311 O Street, NW, Washington, D.C.
May, 1934 to July 1, 1935	2831 28th Street, NW, Washington, D.C.
April, 1935 to June 1, 1936	2905 P Street, NW, Washington, D.C.
June 1, 1936 to January, 1938	1245 30th Street, NW, Washington, D.C.
January, 1938	Hotel Martinique, Washington, D.C.
About January, 1938 to 1943	3415 Volta Place, NW, Washington, D.C.
1943 to Fall of 1947	3210 P Street, NW, Washington, D.C.
Fall of 1947 to present	22 East 8th Street, New York City

Kisseloff-8302

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PRISCILLA HISS
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

Maiden Name: PRISCILLA HARRIET FANSLER
Residence: 22 East 8th Street, New York
Date of Birth: October 30, 1903
Place of Birth: Evanston, Illinois
Father: THOMAS L. FANSLER (deceased)
Sister: Mrs. JOEL ALFORD, nee ROBERTA FANSLER
resides in Providence, Rhode Island
Education: Phoebe Ann Thorne High School, Bryn Mawr,
Pennsylvania - Graduated 1920.
Bryn Mawr College - AB - 1924
Yale University Graduate School, Advanced
English Course
Columbia University - MA - 1929
Employment: Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers -
Teacher
Time Magazine - 1929 to 1930 - Writer
Library of Congress - 1939 to February, 1941
The Potomac School, Washington, D. C. -
Teacher, 1945 to 1947.
Dalton School, New York City - English Teacher
September, 1947 to present.
Publications: Research in Fine Arts for Colleges and
Universities in United States (for the
Carnegie Corporation) 1930 and 1934.
Clubs: Bryn Mawr of Washington, D. C.
Marital Status: Married FRANCIS THAYER HOPSON, January 25,
1925 at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.
Divorce proceedings instituted by mutual
consent of the parties and in which FRANCIS
THAYER HOPSON was petitioner. A decree of
divorce was obtained in the district of
Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, January 28,
1929. One child of this marriage was
TIMOTHY HOPSON, born September 19, 1926 at
New York, New York.
Married ALGER HISS, December 11, 1929. Child
of this marriage, ANTHONY HISS, born August
5, 1941 at New York, New York.

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-2-
TESTIMONY OF PRISCILLA HISS
BEFORE
COMMITTEE OF UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
80th Congress on August 18, 1948

On August 18, 1948, as reflected in her testimony on Page 1011 through 1013, PRISCILLA HISS advised that she became acquainted with a person by the name of GEORGE CROSLY some time during the period 1934 to 1937. She was unable to state the exact date or time that she first met GEORGE CROSLY. She stated that she thought it might have been in 1934. She was unable to recall the occasion of the meeting but she thought it may have been at her home in Washington. In answer to the question as to whether she ever saw GEORGE CROSLY in her home, she answered, "Yes, I have seen him in my house." In answer to the question as to the occasion of this meeting, she stated, "I have a vague recollection of this man and his wife looking at the apartment which we sublet to them, and I have a very distinct memory of their spending two or three days in our house before they moved into the sublet apartment". She further recalled that she thought the time of this stay at her home was in the Summer of 1935. She also stated that they stayed at her home as subtenants for several months during the Summer of 1935. She was asked to describe the man as well as she could remember him. She stated, "I have a very definite impression of a small person, very smiling person--a little too smiley perhaps. I don't recall the face but a short person." She was asked if she recalled taking a trip from Washington, D. C. to New York, New York, with this person and Mr. HISS. To this she replied, "I don't recall it. My husband spoke to me about that and I don't recall it."

Kisseloff-8304

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NY 65-14920

INTERVIEW OF PRISCILLA HISS

On December 6, 1948, Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS was interviewed by Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN in the presence of her attorney, EDWARD C. McLEAN. In the course of this interview, she admitted that she knew an individual by the name of GEORGE CROSLY in 1935 and whom she has now identified to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She further stated that some time in 1935, CHAMBERS and his wife sublet her apartment which was located at 2831 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. At that time, she and her husband were residing at 2905 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. She advised that for a short period of time, CHAMBERS and his wife stayed in their home at P Street waiting to move to the apartment on 28th Street.

She was advised of facts concerning the allegations made by CHAMBERS that her husband, ALGER HISS, had taken documents from the State Department to his home. She denied that she had any knowledge of such documents, or that her husband had ever brought these documents to their home. Mrs. HISS was questioned concerning the typewriter that she had in her home on which CHAMBERS claimed the documents were typed. She advised that she did have a typewriter in her home which had been given to her by her father, THOMAS L. FANSLER; that this typewriter was given to her possibly in 1932 or 1933; that she was unable to recall just how or when it was disposed of. She could only remember that it was an old-fashioned typewriter. She was unable to recall the make of the typewriter.

She was questioned concerning the Ford car that was frequently mentioned by herself and her husband. She recalled the Ford car very well and that her husband had given this Ford automobile to Mr. CHAMBERS. She was unable to recall the exact year but believed it was in 1935 or 1936. She denied that she had ever heard of the name COLONEL BYKOV. At the conclusion of the interview, the following signed statement was obtained:

"New York, New York
"December 7, 1948

"I, Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS, residing at 22 East 8th Street, New York City, give the following voluntary statement to Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am making this statement in the presence of my attorney, Mr. EDWARD C. McLEAN. I know that any statement that I make may be used against me in

DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

"in a court of law.

"Some time in 1935, the exact date I cannot now recall, I was introduced to an individual by the name of George Crosley, whom I now believe to be Whittaker Chambers. I did not know that Crosley's name was Whittaker Chambers at any time while I knew him. At the time of this introduction I was residing at 2831 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. For a short period of time Chambers and his wife lived at our house in a spare room which we had at 2905 P Street while waiting to move into the premises at 2831 28th Street, N.W., which premises were sublet to Mr. Chambers by my husband, Mr. Hiss. As far as I know no lease was drawn for the subletting of the apartment. I also met Mr. Chambers on several occasions when he called at my home to visit with my husband. I recall that Mr. Hiss had a Ford automobile namely a 1929 model; and that he gave this Ford car to Mr. Chambers. I have not seen Mr. Chambers, as far as I can recall, since sometime in 1936.

"I have been advised of the allegations that Mr. Chambers has made against my husband, namely that Mr. Hiss removed documents from the government offices where he was employed and turned these documents over to Mr. Chambers in order that they might be photographed. Mr. Hiss never turned over any documents to Mr. Chambers in my presence or in so far as I know at any other time.

"During the time my husband was employed by the government he occasionally brought work home from the office. However, I never personally examined any of this material and have no knowledge of its contents.

"I have been asked to recall all of the facts concerning a typewriter which was in my possession. Some time in 1932 or 1933, as far as I can recall, my father, Mr. Thomas L. Fansler, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia (he was connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, for which company he acted as a general agent), had in his possession a typewriter which he gave to me. I do not recall whether I had this typewriter while I was residing in New York City. I do not recall the make of this typewriter. I do not recall now, how I disposed of it. I myself am not a proficient typist, but I have typed several things on this typewriter which my father gave to me. I did prepare a manuscript for a book which was later published by the Carnegie Corporation, but as far as I can recall I did not type this manuscript in its entirety. I typed some of it and prepared the rest in longhand.

"I wish to state that I have never heard my husband, Alger Hiss, or Mr. Chambers discuss any material which had been obtained from the government or documents which Mr. Hiss might have had in his possession in his official

Kisseloff-8306

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NY 65-14920

"capacity. I also wish to state that I have never been acquainted with an individual by the name of Colonel Bykov, who I understand Mr. Chambers has stated was introduced by him to my husband. I wish to state that I have never copied or typed any U.S. Government documents for the purpose of giving them to Mr. Chambers.

"I wish to state that I have read this statement, consisting of one and one-half pages, and it is true to the best of my knowledge. I have initialed each page.

"S/ Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS

"Witnessed:

Thomas G. Spencer, F.B.I., N.Y.C.

Francis D. O'Brien, F.B.I., N.Y.C. "

Kisseloff-8307

-122a-

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LHB:APK
NY 65-14920

~~JOSEPH CHERNER~~
President
Cherner Motor Company
1781 Florida Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

He will be expected on subpoena duces tecum to produce the books and records of the Cherner Motor Company or such of these as will show the sale of Ford Roadster motor A2188811 on or about July 23, 1936 or sufficient to show no such sale is recorded.

Secondly, he will produce the sales invoices July 21, 1936, invoice #7879 to and including invoice #7923 inclusive, dated July 24, 1936 and also any, and other, invoices covering sales of automobiles July 21, 1936 to July 24, 1936 inclusive irrespective of the numbers appearing on the individual invoices.

Thirdly, he will produce any and all memoranda, notations, ledger accounts and/or books and records covering the sale, purchase or handling in any way of Ford automobile motor number A2188811, during July, 1936 or anytime thereafter; also the same records to show the purchase or sale at any time of any automobile as between the Cherner Motor Company or he, JOSEPH CHERNER, personally or otherwise, and/or ALGER HISS and/or WILLIAM ROSEN.

According to the records of the Director of Vehicles and Traffic, District of Columbia, Washington, D.C. the transfer concerning this Ford Roadster was made July 23, 1936. According to the Assignment of Title, this automobile was transferred from the name of ALGER HISS, 3411 O Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. to the Cherner Motor Company and on the same day from the Cherner Motor Company to WILLIAM ROSEN, 5405 13th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. This Assignment of Title reflects a chattel mortgage on this vehicle in the amount of \$25.00.

On this Assignment of Title the signature of ALGER HISS was witnessed by N. MARVIN SMITH, Notary Public, a Justice Department Attorney. SMITH is now deceased but admitted in testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee in August, 1948 that his signature on this instrument was genuine but that he had no recollection of the transaction.

On this Assignment of Title the signatures of S.A. MENSCH for the Cherner Motor Company and WILLIAM ROSEN were witnessed by HENRY J. GERTLER,

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LHB:APK
NY 65-14920

Notary Public. The date of the Assignment of Title is July 23, 1936.

(On page 1113 of the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee, dated July 31 to September 9, 1948, is reflected that LOUIS J. RUSSELL testified that under power of a subpoena, he obtained certain sales records and invoices from the Cherner Motor Company; that these sales invoices were numbered in consecutive order. The last sales invoice for the date of July 21, 1936 bore the number 7879. The first sales invoice for the following day, which was the day before the transaction, was recorded on the Assignment Title, begins with the number 7880 and ends with the number 7897. There are no invoices missing on that day.

On the following day, July 23, 1936, the date of the transaction the number was 7898. The last invoice on that day was 7908 and on the following day, July 24, 1936, the invoices began with the number 7909 and ended with the number 7923.

If you follow the numbers in consecutive order from the last number of July 21 through July 24, 1936, you will find that there are no sales invoices missing, which indicates that no sales invoice for the sale of this automobile to WILLIAM ROSEN was made out by the Cherner Motor Company on the day before the sale was recorded on the title or the day the sale was recorded on the Assignment of Title nor on the day following the Assignment of Title, which was July 24, 1936.)

(In all probability the records mentioned above, which are testified to by Mr. RUSSELL, are still in the hands of the House Un-American Activities Committee).

Kisseloff-8309

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TGS:APK
NY 65-14920

DIRECTOR OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC
For the District of Columbia
Washington, D.C.

Upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, will be expected to produce Certificate of Title of a motor vehicle, title number 245647, and title number 458602, reflecting transfer of a 1929 Ford Roadster, motor number A2188811, registered in the name of ALGER HISS, 3411 O Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. to the Cherner Motor Company on July 23, 1936, and the re-assignment that same day from the Cherner Motor Company to WILLIAM ROSEN, 5405 13th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. This instrument further reflects the application on that same date of WILLIAM ROSEN for a new Certificate of Title.

Kisseloff-8310

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
125

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TGS:APK
NY 65-14920

~~SAMUEL WEINSH~~
Vice-President
Cherner Motor Company
1781 Florida Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

He will be expected to testify that his signature appears on the Assignment of Title which bears title number 45602, relative to the transfer of a 1929 Ford Roadster, motor number A2188811, from the Cherner Motor Company to ~~WILLIAM ROSEN~~, 5405 13th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; and that he signed this as an official of the Cherner Motor Company. Further that he has no recollection whatsoever of the above described transaction.

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TGS:APK
NY 65-14920

MR. HENRY J. ~~GERTLER~~
Cherner Motor Company
1781 Florida Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

He will be expected to testify that his signature appears on the Assignment of Title which bears title number 45602, relative to the transfer of a 1929 Ford Roadster, motor number A2188811, from the Cherner Motor Company to WILLIAM ROSEN, 5405 13th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; that he signed this transfer of title as a notary public on July 23, 1936, and also notarized the application of WILLIAM ROSEN for a new Certificate of Title. He will be expected to testify further that he has no recollection of the above described transaction.

Kisseloff-8312

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LHB:CCH
NY 65-14920

WILLIAM ROSEN
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL INFORMATION

According to the records of the Clerk's Office, United States District Court, Norfolk, Virginia, WILLIAM ROSEN was born at Torka, Austria on April 28, 1884 and immigrated to the United States from Antwerp, Holland, arriving at New York on December 3, 1901. He filed a petition for naturalization on November 29, 1911 and an oath of allegiance was administered to ROSEN on April 23, 1912, when he received naturalization certificate number 242677. He has a wife, ADDIE ROSEN, who was born at Boreslawa or Boneslawa, Russia.

A highly confidential source of information having access to the apartment of WILLIAM ROSEN, 2020 Shepherd Street, N.E., Washington, D. C., Apartment 2, advised that William ROSEN is a member of the International Workers Order and is holder of membership certificate number 313493. He belongs to IWO Lodge 136, Washington and his wife, ADDIE, likewise is a member of Lodge 136, holding membership certificate number 369959. The informant further advised that ROSEN is the Secretary of the Morning Freiheit Association.

Evidence of ROSEN'S membership in the Communist Party dates to as early as 1929. From a highly confidential source, a letter dated at Richmond, Virginia, September 10, 1929, addressed to "Dear Comrade ROSEN" and signed by "I. COHEN, Secretary Unit, Communist Party, USA, Richmond, Virginia," was obtained.

From a highly confidential source it has been ascertained but not verified that ROSEN resided at the following addresses on the following dates:

1928 to part of 1929	Richmond, Virginia
September, 1929 until date not determined	1166 Gerard Avenue, Bronx, New York
May, 1931	638 West 160th Street, New York City
February, 1934 to March, 1937	638 West 160th Street, New York City

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LHB:CCH
NY 65-14920

August, 1937

47 Fort Washington Avenue,
New York City

October, 1939

1453 Jessup Avenue,
Bronx, New York

On September 9, 1948, WILLIAM ROSEN appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee. He refused to answer any questions concerning the ownership of a 1929 Ford Roadster, bearing motor number A2188811 and this refusal was on the grounds that such answers might tend to incriminate or degrade him. He further testified that the signature appearing on the transfer title was not his and that he never resided at 5405 13th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. This 1929 Ford Roadster is the automobile HISS advises he gave to CHAMBERS and which CHAMBERS says HISS actually gave to the Communist Party.

On March 4, 1949, WILLIAM ROSEN appeared before the Honorable SIMON H. RIFKIND in the Southern District of New York, as a result of his refusal to answer certain questions concerning the 1929 Ford Roadster before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York.

Judge RIFKIND on this occasion ordered ROSEN to answer the questions proposed by Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. DONEGAN.

On ROSEN'S appearance before the Federal Grand Jury on March 7, 1949, he again stood on his constitutional rights and refused to answer the questions as directed by Judge RIFKIND.

On March 8, 1949, ROSEN appeared before Judge RIFKIND at which time Judge RIFKIND held ROSEN in contempt and sentenced him to a term of six months, said sentence to become inoperative at any time that ROSEN agreed to answer the questions as proposed. ROSEN was released in the custody of his counsel, EMANUEL BLOCH until 4:30 P.M., March 10, 1949, during which period BLOCH could apply to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit for the release of ROSEN on bail. On March 10th, 1949, the Circuit Court of Appeals ordered that the appeal be argued on its merits on March 18th, 1949, and ROSEN was permitted to remain paroled in the custody of his attorney.

Kisseloff-8314

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LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

NATHAN L. LEVINE
960 Sterling Place,
Brooklyn, New York

LEVINE, a nephew of Mrs. CHAMBERS, will be expected to testify that, in 1938 or 1939, he received a sealed envelope from CHAMBERS, who told him to keep this envelope and, in the event anything happened to him (CHAMBERS), the envelope should be turned over to Mrs. CHAMBERS; and that, if anything happened to both of them, that he, as a lawyer, would know what to do with it. He will testify that he placed this sealed envelope in an abandoned dumbwaiter shaft in the bathroom on the second floor at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. BARNET LEVINE, 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, very shortly after receiving it from CHAMBERS.

He will testify that this envelope was sealed when he received it from CHAMBERS and remained sealed until ~~he~~ turned it back to CHAMBERS on November 21, 1948, when he and CHAMBERS were at the BARNET LEVINE residence. (It is to be noted that LEVINE is undoubtedly mistaken as to this date, inasmuch as the documents were produced by CHAMBERS at the pre-trial examination on November 17, 1948, and CHAMBERS fixes date he received same as November 14, 1948.)

He will testify that, after removing this envelope from the dumbwaiter shaft in the bathroom, he gave it to CHAMBERS, and his only knowledge of the contents thereof came from watching CHAMBERS open the envelope in the kitchen in the BARNET LEVINE residence immediately after he had handed the envelope back to CHAMBERS. He will testify that he paid no particular attention to CHAMBERS as the latter was extracting material from the envelope, except that he did know there were some documents among the material, and he remembered that CHAMBERS made some exclamation of surprise as he was removing the material. He will testify that he, thereafter, drove CHAMBERS to the Pennsylvania Station, New York City, so that CHAMBERS could take a train to Baltimore, Maryland.

Kisseloff-8315

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
-1-

TGS:CHF
NY 65-14920

MRS. ESTHER CHAMBERS
Pipecreek Farm
Route #2
Westminster, Maryland

Mrs. CHAMBERS will be expected to testify that, in about the Fall of 1934, she moved from New York City to 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, with her husband and baby daughter. Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that just prior to this move, her husband had informed her that he had been selected to go into the underground apparatus of the Communist Party, but that, although she had objected to this, her husband had become engaged and informed her that it would be necessary for the family to move from New York to Baltimore, Maryland.

She will further testify that shortly after they moved to Baltimore, Mr. CHAMBERS informed her that he was going to bring ALGER HISS to the house. She will testify that a short time thereafter Mr. CHAMBERS did bring Mr. HISS to the St. Paul Street residence and she was introduced to him. In connection with this meeting, she will state that ALGER HISS came to the house alone and she recalled that she was just putting the baby to sleep for the night upon his arrival. Subsequently, she and her husband had a conversation in which Mr. CHAMBERS described ALGER HISS as "a nice young fellow," a Harvard graduate, and that both her husband and Mr. HISS had a common interest in music and birds. Sometime after this initial visit, Mrs. CHAMBERS will state, that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS came to the apartment for dinner. Although the HISSSES stayed for a short time after dinner, Mrs. CHAMBERS has no definite knowledge of the topic of conversation as she was busy preparing the dinner, taking care of her guests and the baby. During the progress of the dinner, Mrs. CHAMBERS gained the impression that Mrs. HISS was "a sympathetic listener," and further that Mrs. HISS had been unable to do any outside work for the Communist Party, and as a result thereof, had a lot of spare time on her hands. Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that, on a number of occasions while they resided at the St. Paul Street address, Mrs. HISS came to visit her from Washington, and that both Mrs. HISS, Mrs. CHAMBERS, and the latter's baby spent a good portion of time in Burnhan Square which is located near the St. Paul Street residence while Mrs. CHAMBERS "aired the baby." Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that her relationship with PRISCILLA HISS was "of the friendliest." She will relate that both were interested in babies and interior decorating. On one of these visits, PRISCILLA gave her some baby books.

She will also state that it was her recollection that both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had dinner on several subsequent occasions at the St. Paul Street address, but that she cannot recall any of the details concerning these dinners.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
-2-

TGS:CHF
NY 65-14920

She will also state that, on one of the occasions of their meetings, PRISCILLA told Mrs. CHAMBERS that she liked her better than any woman she had ever known.

During the period of her residence at the St. Paul Street residence, Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that she gave the HISSES a copy of Van Gogh painting which was depicted a Pastoral scene as well as a photograph of a sculpture by MILET. Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that she later saw both of these gifts in the HISS home at 2905 P Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. The CHAMBERS also gave the HISSES, for TIMMY HOBSON, Bird Charts #1 and 2 which were put out by the Audubon Society.

Mrs. CHAMBERS will also relate that, on one occasion the HISSES visited the St. Paul Street address and were "all dressed up." Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that they had just come from some social function, probably the Preakness Ball, at the Belvedere Hotel in Baltimore.

Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that, on one of PRISCILLA'S various trips to Baltimore, she met the latter at Hutzlers Department Store and that PRISCILLA, at that time, purchased a Mexican chair for CHAMBERS' daughter, ELLEN.

In about May of 1935, the CHAMBERS family moved to the apartment formerly occupied by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at 2831 28th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. She will testify that just prior to their moving, ALGER HISS came to the St. Paul Street residence in his Ford automobile and picked up the baby's bassinet and other baby material, and drove them to the 28th Street house in Washington, D. C. Thereafter, Mrs. CHAMBERS travelled to Washington, D. C., and stopped at the new HISS residence at 2905 P Street, Northwest, in order to obtain the key to her new apartment. ALGER HISS had not returned from work and had the key with him which necessitated Mrs. CHAMBERS waiting at the P Street house for some hours.

After they moved to the 28th Street house, PRISCILLA HISS arranged to obtain the services of a maid who was formerly hired by Mrs. HISS for the CHAMBERS family. Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that this maid, whose name she does not now recall, was at the 28th Street residence the first time PRISCILLA HISS visited there. She stated that, although they greeted each other warmly when the maid was not in their presence, to disguise their friendship their talk would become very formal whenever the maid was present.

She will testify that, while living at the 28th Street house, she used to walk her baby almost daily in Rockcreek Park and on several occasions PRISCILLA met them there. She will also state that, on one occasion, Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, as well as Mr. and Mrs. HISS, went to Haines Point and visited the Rose Gardens near the Tidal Basin.

TGS:CHF
NY 65-14920

Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS never visited the 28th Street apartment together, and that neither she nor her husband visited the P Street residence of the HISSSES following her visit after her arrival in Washington. Further, that she and her family vacated the 28th Street apartment at the expiration of the lease which was held by ALGER HISS on this residence.

She will state that thereafter the CHAMBERS family moved to the home of MEYER SCHAPIRO, a friend of long-standing of WHITTAKER CHAMBER, on West 4th Street in New York City. She will state that she left for New York City by train and a day or two later ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS arrived at the West 4th Street address in their Ford automobile in which they had brought the personal effects of the CHAMBERS family from Washington; and that immediately after delivering these effects the HISSSES left the house.

She will relate that the CHAMBERS family lived at this address for a month or two and thereafter moved to the summer place of MAXIM LIEBER at Smithtown, Pennsylvania. During their residence at Smithtown in the summer, PRISCILLA HISS stayed with them for approximately ten days, and that during this time MAXIM LIEBER spent several days at the summer place while PRISCILLA was there. She will also state that, on the day of PRISCILLA'S departure, ALGER HISS drove to the LIEBER cottage to pick up PRISCILLA. During PRISCILLA'S stay, Mrs. CHAMBERS painted a small portrait of PRISCILLA and a landscape from the porch of the summer cottage, both of which she gave to PRISCILLA HISS. She will state that, at a subsequent time, she saw the landscape painting hanging on the dining room wall of the HISS residence at 1245 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. During the time PRISCILLA was at the summer place, PRISCILLA remarked that the latter and her husband desired to send Mrs. CHAMBERS to the Corcoran Art School in Washington, D. C.

Sometime between August and October, 1935, CHAMBERS decided to move to the city, at the suggestion of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, and the CHAMBERS family moved from the summer place at Smithtown to the HISS residence at 2905 P Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. She will state that, at this time, TIMMY HOBSON was occupying the third floor of the HISS residence, and it was necessary to move him to the second floor. Thereafter, for a period of a week or so, the CHAMBERS family lived on the third floor of the house on P Street.

Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that the residence of 2905 was described as follows, during the time she and her family resided there: The house was brick and painted a cream color. The entrance was by way of a flight of steps which had an iron railing. The windowsills had window boxes which contained flowers. Upon entering there was a large room which ran the whole length of the house. At the rear of the house there was a Spanish tiled terrace and in the back a little garden in which there were planted annuals

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
133

Kisseloff-8318

TGS:CHF
NY 65-14920

and a ginkgo tree. Along one wall of the main room there were book shelves and against the back wall there was a settee. At the back and to the left of this large room was a stairway which ran to the kitchen and the dining room which was located on the ground floor. Above the main floor there were two more floors. The second floor had two bedrooms, the first one being occupied by PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS, and the back room, upon the arrival of the CHAMBERS family, by TIMMY HOBSON. The CHAMBERS family, upon their arrival, lived on the third floor of this house which was similarly constructed as that of the second floor. Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that she was in the P Street house while the arrangements for their moving in were made, and that the bedroom on the second floor that was occupied by TIMMY HOBSON after their arrival was formerly used as a study; that during this rearrangement, MRS. CHAMBERS observed PRISCILLA HISS remove a Woodstock Standard Typewriter from the study and place it in a closet where she had placed other things that had been in the study. Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that she observed this typewriter and that it resembled very much an old battered Underwood which she once used except that the name plate carried the label "Woodstock." She will state this made an impression on her because this was the name of a famous art colony in Upper New York State which she recalled as "The Woodstock Art Colony."

She will state that, while she resided at the P Street address, Mrs. DONALD HISS and a Miss COTTON came to visit PRISCILLA HISS, and that the latter was somewhat embarrassed at the presence of Mrs. CHAMBERS in her home at that time. She will state that she was introduced to these people by PRISCILLA HISS, but does not recall the name that was used for her. She will state that she was introduced as an old school friend and a painter who was just visiting while in the process of obtaining more suitable quarters. She will further state that, during the occasion of her stay at the P Street house, she and PRISCILLA and the CHAMBERS baby took a trip to Mount Vernon and while on this trip they were accompanied by another individual who Mrs. CHAMBERS believes to have been MARIAN BACHRACH.

Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that this arrangement did not work out in view of the fact that it was necessary for her to use the kitchen at frequent intervals to prepare the baby's food, and that, as a result thereof, upset the strict routine which was followed by the HISS family. She will state that it was amiably decided that the CHAMBERS would leave the HISSES home and that this leaving was on very friendly basis.

Mrs. CHAMBERS will also state that, about this time, she and her daughter, ELLEN, accompanied PRISCILLA HISS and her son, TIMMY HOBSON, to the office of Dr. NICHOLSON, a woman pediatrician in Washington, D. C.; that the doctor examined TIMMY, and, at that time, told Mrs. CHAMBERS that the latter's daughter had flat feet, and that, after examining the child, related that she had been born with flat feet.

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-5-

TGS:ChF
NY 65-14920

Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that, after leaving the HISS residence on P Street, the CHAMBERS family moved to a house on Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland; that this house was unfurnished and it was necessary for the CHAMBERS family to secure a few pieces of second-hand furniture from a dealer in Baltimore. She will testify that shortly after their moving to Eutaw Street, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS gave them some pieces of furniture and a rug. She will state that the rug was delivered to the Eutaw Place address by ALGER HISS; further, that this rug had just been repaired and cleaned and was in its original wrapping from the cleaner, and that this cleaning and repair job was probably done by the Monument Cleaning Company in Baltimore, Maryland. She will further testify that this rug has a peculiar patch somewhere near the center, and that this rug is presently in her possession and is being used at her farm at Westminster, Maryland.

She will also state that, in addition to the rug, the HISS family gave them a drop-leaf table which is presently in her possession, and it was formerly used by the HISS family in their P Street residence in Washington. She will state that the HISSES made them a present of a wing chair which was old and somewhat dilapidated and covered with blue material with a white binding. This chair is presently in a storeroom in their house at the CHAMBERS farm. Another piece of furniture received from the HISSES was a love seat which was also somewhat dilapidated and covered with the same blue material and white binding. She will state that she is no longer in possession of this piece of furniture.

She will also state that, at one time, the HISSES made a present of a "little child's rocker" and, although she is unable to state at this time just when this gift was made, she still has this piece of furniture in her possession. She will further state that the above-mentioned furniture and rug, with the exception of the little child's rocker, was brought to the CHAMBERS' house by ALGER HISS, in the latter's automobile. She will testify that the above-mentioned furniture and rug were received from the HISSES at their suggestion, and had not been solicited by the CHAMBERS family. In connection with the residence at Eutaw Place, Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that she saw Mrs. HISS there on several occasions and remembers specifically that on one occasion she was sitting in a small park near her residence, with the baby, conversing with a registered nurse who was caring for a doctor's small child, who also lived in the immediate neighborhood. PRISCILLA HISS came to the park, spoke to Mrs. CHAMBERS, and when she observed the registered nurse talking to Mrs. CHAMBERS, PRISCILLA HISS left immediately.

She will testify that on another occasion when she was carrying her second child, it was necessary for her to go to New York City to see her doctor. This appointment was for a Wednesday and this happened to be the CHAMBERS' maid's day-off. Consequently, it was necessary for Mr. CHAMBERS to stay with the little girl in the morning, and that afternoon PRISCILLA HISS came to Baltimore from Washington and cared for the little girl until Mrs. CHAMBERS returned from New York City.

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NY 65-14920

Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that they lived at the Eutaw Place address for a short period of time and afterwards they moved to Mr. CHAMBERS' mother's place in Lynbrook, Long Island, and after living there for a short time, moved to the farm of MAXIN LIEBER at Ferndale, Pennsylvania. They resided at the Ferndale address for a short time and, due to the difficulty which was encountered with MAXIN LIEBER'S second wife, the CHAMBERS moved to the "stone house" which was located on the farm of TOM and MARY MARSHALL at New Hope, Pennsylvania. Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that, during the time of their residence at New Hope, Pennsylvania, her husband was away practically the entire period.

She will testify that, in the early Spring of 1937, the CHAMBERS family moved to an apartment at Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland; that this place was secured through the Fredericks Realty Company on Saratoga Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland; and while here the family used the name of JAY CHAMBERS, and that they had a telephone listed under that name. Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS visited the CHAMBERS family at this address and will specifically state that PRISCILLA, at one time, came to the Auchentoroly Terrace and took her daughter, ELLEN, to a nearby zoo. She will further state that the visit of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS took place shortly after they moved there.

She will state that it was while they were residing at the Auchentoroly Terrace that her husband informed her of his contemplated break with the Communist Party.

She will relate that, in December of 1937, the CHAMBERS family moved to 2216 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, and resided there until Mr. CHAMBERS' break with the Communist Party in April, 1938.

She will testify that, on New Year's Eve of 1937, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS visited them at the Mount Royal address and recalls particularly that the HISSES brought a bottle of domestic champagne for the celebration of that holiday.

Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that sometime in 1935, her husband purchased a Ford automobile which he had registered in the name of DAVID BREEN, and that sometime at the end of 1937, the title of this automobile was transferred from DAVID BREEN to Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS; that, thereafter, Mrs. CHAMBERS took this automobile to the Schmidt Motor Company, Randallstown, Maryland, traded it in and purchased a new 1937 Ford, paying the balance due in cash.

Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that she did not see ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS subsequent to her husband's break with the Party in 1938, at which time they were living at 2216 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland.

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Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that she visited the 1245 30th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., address of the HISSSES on only one occasion. (It has been established that the HISSSES resided at this residence from June 15, 1936 to January 1, 1938.) She will testify that this house was one of three small houses having common party walls, and that these party walls were very thin which necessitated her, when she was there, to speak in a very low voice. The entrance to this house was by way of two stone steps which had an iron railing on each side. The entrance was directly into the living room which, at that time, was painted in a "pinkish tone." The dining room was painted green, and to the rear was a very small kitchen which was poorly lighted. The dining room contained a cherry or mahoney dining room table, and in the living room she could only recall that there was a settee. On the occasion of this visit, she recalled noticing the painting of the landscape that she had made at Smithtown, hanging on the wall of the dining room. She also recalled a gilt-edged mirror in the house which had a small picture on the top of the mirror. Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that she saw this mirror hanging in the P Street residence, the 30th Street house and the Volta Place residence of the HISSSES. In connection with the Volta Place residence, Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that she was there on only one occasion, but cannot recall the specific date. (It has been established that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place, Northwest, from January 1, 1938 to September 30, 1943.) She will further testify that, on the occasion of this visit to the Volta Place residence, they attended a small party in celebration of the wedding anniversary of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. (ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were married December 11, 1929, at Washington, D. C.) The only people present were ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS. She will state that refreshments were served which consisted of small sandwiches and port wine.

Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that this house was of white brick construction and was enclosed by a stucco or stone wall; that the house had a small porch on the right hand side; that there was a pear tree in the garden at the back of the house; and immediately upon entering you were in the living room which had a fireplace on the opposite wall which was on the left hand side of the house. She will state that the living room had okra colored curtains which were operated by pull strings on the side; that the only furniture she can recall was a colonial settee and an upright piano; that beyond the living room on the left was a small dining room; that this room had plumb purple chintz curtains; that this house consisted of two and half floors; that the second floor contained one bedroom and a bath; and the third floor, "a three quarter attic," was the bedroom occupied by TIMMY HOBSON; that the bed of TIMMY HOBSON was covered with a spread that had a woven pattern; and that some model airplanes were hanging from the windows in this room.

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LWS:CHF
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~~CLAUDIE CATLETT~~
542 N. Kent Street
Winchester, Virginia

Mrs. CATLETT will be expected to testify that she was employed by ALGER HISS as a maid and cook when HISS was residing at 2905 P Street, NW, Washington, D. C., and she continued in such employment while HISS resided in the house on Thirtieth Street and on Volta Place, Washington, D.C., until the Summer of 1938.

CATLETT will be expected to testify, as reflected in her signed statement, which is as follows:

"Winchester, Va.
Feb. 10, 1949

"I, Claudie Catlett, give the following statement to ROBERT O. CHICHESTER and JOHN E. HOWARD, who I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to give this statement. I have been advised that I do not have to make any such statement and that I have the right to consult an Attorney prior to giving a statement. I know that any statement I may make can be used as evidence in Federal Court.

"My maiden name is ~~CLAUDIE MYERS~~, I was married about 27 years ago to PERRY L. CATLETT, I do not know whether or not my husband has procured a divorce. I am usually known as Claudie Catlett in Washington, D. C. and Claudie Myers in Winchester, Va. I now live at 542 N. Kent St., Winchester, Va. I am 47 years of age and I have 5 living children. I first did laundry work for Mrs. Alger Hiss, as well as I can now recall this was about six months before the Hisses moved to the house on 30th St. I first started working for Mrs. Alger Hiss on the recommendation of Mrs. Donald Hiss. When I first started working for Mrs. Hiss she would bring her laundry to my house and call for it when it was done. I did laundry work for Mrs. Hiss for about 2 weeks then went to work regular for her. When the Hisses moved from P St. to 30th St. they took with them one bed, several small chairs, some of which were black with a gold ivy design on them, a secretary, a small table, their books, their typewriter, and their personal belongings. These household goods were moved by some moving company the name of which I no longer recall. During the time the Alger Hisses lived on 30th St. I worked for them every day, with a half day off on Thursdays and Sundays, I usually went to work at 8 am the time I would leave would vary, I sometimes worked to 9 or 10 pm and later. I went with the Alger Hisses when they moved to Volta Pl. and continued working for them as I had on 30th St.

Kisseloff-8323

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LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

"As well as I can recall at present I stopped working for the Alger Hisses sometime in the summer of 1938. After I quit working for them Mrs. Hiss would come to see me at my home at 2728 P Street, N. W. She finally suggested that I go to the clinic at Georgetown Hospital, which I did. Prior to my illness in the summer of 1938 I had worked steadily for them since going to work for them on P St. with only an occasional day off due to illness. The only times I would not work for any period of time would be while the Hisses were out of town. While working for the Alger Hisses regularly I did general housework, laundry, cooking and sometimes baby sitting.

"On Feb. 1, 1949 I was introduced to Mr. Whittaker Chambers, in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C. As soon as I saw Mr. Chambers I recalled that I had known him before. I did not know Mr. Chambers' name when I saw him before and do not now recall any name that he was known by or called by at that time. As well as I can presently recall I saw Mr. Chambers, prior to meeting him at the F.B.I. office, at 2905 P St. N.W. As well as I can recall Mr. Chambers came to the Alger Hisses house on P St. and I went to the door to let him in about the time I got the door open Mrs. Hiss came to the door from the living room and asked me to fix some tea for them. I then went to the kitchen in the basement to fix tea. I served this tea to Mrs. Hiss and Mr. Chambers in the parlor which was then in back on the floor above the basement. I merely took the tea thing in and placed them on the table, but in doing so I took a good look at the man who I now know was Chambers. I looked at this man closely at this time because I had never seen him before and also because he was poorly dressed and did not look like the people who usually called at the Alger Hisses. I do not ever recall seeing the man I now know as Mr. Chambers again, I feel positive I never saw him after the Hisses moved from P St.. I may have seen him on another occasion on P St. but I do not remember it at this time. I do not recall Mr. Chambers staying overnight or for any period of time at the home of the Alger Hisses while I worked for them.

"After I quit working for the Hisses I did no work at all for some time as well as I can recall now I did no work from the summer of 1938 to about Christmas 1938. At Christmas 1938 I helped the Hisses regular maid serve dinner. After this I started doing days work for the Hisses and others. I never went back to working regular for the Alger Hisses.

"I recall seeing a red rug with a fringe on it in the Hisses house on 30th. This rug was in a closet next to the kitchen in the front part of the basement. The rug was rolled up & tied it was a regular room size rug. The Hisses did not use this rug in the house on 30th St. and I don't know when or where they got it. They may have had the rug while living on P St. as there was a room there in which things were stored. That room was locked and I never went in it.

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-3-

LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

"I recall asking Mrs. Hiss why they did not use this rug and as well as I can recall at this time she told me it was because it did not belong to her. Later on when they moved to the Volta Pl. house this rug was put on the floor of Tim Hobson's room.

"When I first went to work for the Alger Hisses they had a rusty looking old car with a top that let down. This car had a single seat in front & a rumble seat in back. While still living on P St. they bought a new gray automobile. For awhile both the new gray car and the old rusty one were parked out in front of the house on P St. Sometime about two weeks after the Hisses bought the gray car the old car was taken away and I never saw it after that. I don't know what happened to the old car, but I never saw it again. I am sure they got the new car on P St. because I remember seeing the two cars parked together and because they would take me home in the new car, they never took me home in the old car.

"I recall the Alger Hisses had a typewriter which I first saw on P St. I do not know the make of this typewriter, nor do I know whether or not it was a portable typewriter. If it was a portable I never saw it in any case. I remember they moved this typewriter from P St. to 30th St. and from 30th St. to Volta Pl. After the Hisses moved to 3210 P St. I went there to visit them I saw a typewriter in the house at this time. I do not know that it was the same typewriter that they had when I worked for them but it looked the same as far as I can recall. I have seen a photograph of Mrs. ~~Whittaker Chambers~~ and the Chambers' child but I do not recall ever having seen the people at any time. I do not recall them ever visiting the Alger Hisses at any of the places that I worked for them or at any time while I was there.

"When the Alger Hisses moved from 30th St. to Volta Pl. their furniture and household effects were moved for them by moving van. I do not know the name of the company to which this van belonged. So far as I know they moved everything in the 30th St. house to Volta Pl. with the exception of the kitchen stove and other such fixtures.

"When I helped served at the Alger Hiss home at Christmas 1938 the maid who was at that time working for them was named Drucilla. She is the only maid who worked for the Hisses whose name is known to me.

"Mr. Chichester has read the foregoing statement aloud in my presence and has gone over it with me. I understand its meaning and have initialed

Kisseloff-8325

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LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

each page of it and the errors in it. This statement is written in longhand on this and 5 other pages. This statement is true and correct to the best of my present recollection and belief.

"Signed/ Claudie Catlett

"Witnessed: at Winchester, Va. Feb. 10, 1949
Robert O. Chichester - Special Agent, F.B.I.
John E. Howard - Special Agent, F.B.I."

The foregoing signed statement is in the possession of the New York office of the FBI. Special Agents Robert O. Chichester and John E. Howard, who executed this statement as witnesses, will be available to introduce same if necessary to impeach the witness.

It is to be noted as to the witness, CATLETT, (see report of SA John E. Howard, Washington Field Office, dated March 1, 1949), she has been interviewed on several prior occasions during which, on each occasion, there has been conflict in her statements; that she is uneducated and not of high intelligence; that, however, she has been very cooperative.

Kisseloff-8326

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LHB:APK
NY 65-14920

RUGS FROM CHAMBERS TO HISS, ET AL

~~EDWARD~~ TOULOUKIAN
Manager, New York Office
Massachusetts Importing Company
276 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

EDWARD TOULOUKIAN can produce on subpoena duces tecum three receipts showing the purchase of four Bokara rugs by Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO on December 23, 1936 and of their delivery to SCHAPIRO'S residence, 279 West Fourth Street, New York City, on December 29, 1936. His records contain no account of a direct shipment of these rugs from his company to any person in Washington, D.C.

Receipt #1, Order #227-39 dated December 23, 1936 made out to E. SHOEN, 15 East 53rd Street, New York City. This receipt contains a notation that four Bokara rugs had been purchased by Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO, the total price being \$876.71. This amount was paid for by check for \$600 and the balance paid for in cash by Dr. SCHAPIRO. TOULOUKIAN will explain that the rugs were billed to SHOEN, 15 East 53rd Street, New York City, because at that time SCHAPIRO was unknown to them and since he had come to them with a letter of introduction from SHOEN, the amount was billed to a person of known reliability.

Receipt #2, Order #227-41 dated December 29, 1936 shows that four Bokara rugs were delivered to Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO, 279 West Fourth Street, New York City, and were received and signed for the same date by Mrs. MEYER SCHAPIRO.

Receipt #3, a duplicate of Order 227-41, is the receipt signed by the Massis Express Company showing that their driver, JORJORIAN, delivered the rugs to the SCHAPIRO residence.

It is to be noted that in the testimony concerning the purchase of the rug, SCHAPIRO states that the amount equaled \$600 whereas the records of the Massachusetts Importing Company show the purchase price to be \$876.71, \$600 of which was paid by check and the remainder in cash by SCHAPIRO.

SCHAPIRO explains this by saying the exact price is a matter that could easily have slipped his mind but that any money which he might have paid in addition to the \$600 check would have ultimately come from WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Kisseloff-8327

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LHB:APK
NY 65-14920

RUGS FROM CHAMBERS TO HISS, ET AL

Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO
Professor of Fine Arts
Columbia University
New York, New York
Residence 279 West Fourth Street
New York, New York

Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO can testify that he first met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1921 or 1922 while they were both students at Columbia College, New York City. Sometime in 1935 while he and his wife were vacationing in South Londonderry, Vermont, he sublet his apartment at 279 West Fourth Street, New York City, to CHAMBERS. All during this period he was aware of CHAMBERS' Communist Party membership but as to what limit he was involved he did not know. He remembered that sometime in 1937 he had expressed to CHAMBERS his disagreement with the Moscow trials that were going on at that time and as a result of this conversation, his association was broken off until sometime in 1938 or 1939 when he heard that CHAMBERS had broken from the Party.

He can testify that sometime around Christmas, 1936 CHAMBERS gave him \$600 in cash and asked him to purchase four oriental rugs. He deposited this money in the University Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, New York City; and since he himself had no knowledge of oriental rugs, he contacted an architect by the name of ~~E. X. SHOWN~~ of 15 East 53rd Street, New York City. SHOWN recommended the Massachusetts Importing Company of 276 Fifth Avenue, New York City. To the best of his recollection, he made the purchase at the Massachusetts Company. The exact total of the purchase amounted to \$600 which he paid for by check. It is also his understanding that he had the rugs shipped directly from the Massachusetts Company to a Mr. ~~X. SILVERMAN~~ or ~~X. SILVERMASTER~~ in Washington, D.C. SCHAPIRO will explain that these two names occur to him only as a result of the current publicity being received by this case.

SCHAPIRO can testify that he has no knowledge of CHAMBERS' associates during the period that he was connected with the Communist Party other than one ~~X. HIDEO NODA~~. Sometime prior to 1936 CHAMBERS had asked him if he could arrange an introduction with NODA. This SCHAPIRO did but as to the reasons for the contact and the results of this association, SCHAPIRO has no knowledge.

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LHB:APK
NY 65-14920

SCHAPIRO last saw CHAMBERS sometime in October or November of 1948. This was subsequent to the current publicity concerning him and HISS and prior to the discovery of the papers in the pumpkin. At this time he asked CHAMBERS if he was withholding any information. He said that he did this because of his long association with CHAMBERS he realized that the testimony given up to this time did not sound like the CHAMBERS he knew. In replying CHAMBERS told him that he was trying to cover up for ALGER HISS.

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LHB:CCH
NY 65-14920

~~FLORENCE TOMPKINS~~, aka
Mrs. Florence Banks
1812 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

She will be expected to testify that she was employed as a domestic and maid for the A. GEORGE SILVERMAN family from about September 19, 1935 to about May 19, 1945, at 2138 California Street, N. W. and 2325 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

She will testify to the facts contained in the statement which is being quoted below:

"Washington, D. C.
March 3, 1949

"I, FLORENCE TOMPKINS, freely make the following statement to Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made in order to obtain this statement from me; I have been advised of my right to counsel and that I do not have to make this statement and that if I do make it, it may be used in a court of law.

"I, FLORENCE TOMPKINS, am 47 years old, having been born June 6, 1901 in Amherst County, Virginia. I now reside at 1812 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and am employed as a domestic by several families in the apartment building located at 2325 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

"I was employed by the ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN family as a maid from about September, 1935 to about May, 1945. At the time I was first employed by the SILVERMANS they were residing in Apartment 409, 2138 California Street, N. W. About the spring of 1937 they moved to Apartment 311, 2325 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., at which address they remained until they left Washington to go to New York City in 1947.

"During the fall or winter of the year following my employment by the SILVERMANS, I recall that three large oriental rugs approximately 9 x 12 were brought to the SILVERMAN apartment at 2138 California Street and placed in the hallway. To the best of my recollection, this would be in the fall or winter of 1936. I remember the SILVERMANS discussing these rugs and that GEORGE SILVERMAN indicated that one of them was for

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him and he was to have a selection from one of the three rugs, also that the rugs came from New York, although I do not know who sent the rugs or how they were delivered to the SILVERMAN home.

"During conversations between GEORGE and SARAH SILVERMAN, I learned that one of these rugs was to be delivered to HARRY D. WHITE, a close friend of GEORGE SILVERMAN, and the third rug was to be delivered to a man whose name I heard at the time, but cannot now recall.

"With reference to selecting a rug for themselves, I distinctly remember that I assisted the SILVERMANS in selecting one of the rugs to remain in the SILVERMAN home and that the rug picked out by GEORGE and SARAH SILVERMAN and myself was a beautiful rug with considerable red coloring and having a heavy fringe of a lighter shade of approximately four or five inches in length. My best recollection is that the other two rugs were of the same quality and size.

"With reference to the two remaining rugs, I recall that one of these rugs was sent to the home of HARRY D. WHITE, although I am not aware as to who selected the rug or how it was delivered to WHITE. These two rugs were of a pattern generally similar and contained some orange coloring. The rug selected by GEORGE SILVERMAN was somewhat different in pattern and design and contained a great deal of red.

"For a number of years my sister, ETHEL TOMPKINS, now deceased, was employed by ANNE WHITE, wife of HARRY D. WHITE. Some years later, possibly 1940 or 1941, I worked on some occasions for the WHITES at 6810 Fairfax Road, Bethesda, Maryland, and during this period and later, I observed one of the oriental rugs described above on the living room floor of the WHITE residence at 6810 Fairfax Road, which room is located on the left as you enter the front door at this address.

"I have had this typewritten statement consisting of two pages read to me, it is all true. I have signed both pages."

/s/ "FLORENCE TOMPKINS"

"Witnessed:

PHILIP H. WILSON, Special Agent, F.B.I., Washington Field Office
HARRY K. CLAYTON, Special Agent, F.B.I., Washington Field Office"

The original of the above quoted statement is being retained in the files of the New York Division and Special Agents WILSON and CLAYTON are available to introduce it in the event it becomes necessary to impeach the witness.

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JMK:CHF
NY 65-14920

It is to be noted that FLORENCE TOMPKINS was interviewed on March 2nd, 3rd, and 7th, 1949. On March 2nd, 1949, she advised agents, and will be expected to testify, that PRISCILLA HISS was a friend of the SILVERMANS and visited them at their home, and that the following individuals also were friends of the SILVERMANS and visitors at their home: HARRY DEXTER WHITE, FRANK COE, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, and LAUCHLIN CURRIE.

On March 3rd, 1949, TOMPKINS advised agents, and will be expected to testify, in addition to those data included in the above-quoted signed statement, dated March 3, 1949, that she recalls the SILVERMANS mentioning the name of ALGER HISS, although she was unable to recognize a photograph of HISS.

On March 7th, 1949, TOMPKINS informed agents, and will be expected to testify, that when the above-mentioned rugs were delivered from New York to the SILVERMAN apartment on California Street, N.W., SILVERMAN mentioned that ALGER HISS and HARRY D. WHITE were to receive the other 2 rugs. (She stated that she had not mentioned on the occasions of the 2 previous interviews that HISS was one of the persons receiving a rug because SILVERMAN'S conversation was her only basis for believing this and, she pointed out, she does not know whether in fact HISS did receive one of the rugs as she has never been in his home.)

It is to be noted that the criminal records of the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D. C. reflect that there were several arrest records for colored females by the name of FLORENCE BANKS and FLORENCE TOMPKINS on minor charges. The only record which appears to be identical with FLORENCE TOMPKINS of instant matter was an arrest of one FLORENCE BANKS on May 18, 1929, colored, domestic, age twenty-seven, for fornication, forfeited \$10.00.

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LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

JOSEPH R. ~~X~~BOUCOT
143 W. Coulter Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

BOUCOT will be expected to testify that he rented a cottage in a little settlement known as Smittown, Pennsylvania, to MAXIM LIEBER and DAVID BREEN, who were supposed to be literary agents from New York City. He will state that the records reflecting rental information on this cottage were destroyed, but he believed that this cottage was rented to LIEBER and BREEN during July and August, 1935.

He will testify that photographs of Mr. CHAMBERS, taken during the 1930's, resembled Mr. BREEN, the tenant in this cottage, but he was not able to positively identify any of these photographs. He will state that he was unable to recall anyone known as ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, and he was unable to identify photographs of them, or of Mrs. CHAMBERS.

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LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

Mrs. NORMA B. ~~BROWN~~
Chateau Crillon, 19th & Locust Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mrs. BROWN will be expected to testify that, during the Summer of 1934 or 1935, she and her small son spent two or three weeks vacationing at Brandt's Cottages, Smithtown, Pennsylvania. She will testify that, during that time, she occupied one of the two cottages operated by her brother, JOSEPH R. BOUCOT; that the other cottage was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. BREEN and their small daughter.

She will testify that the photographs of Mrs. CHAMBERS, taken about 1936, were recognized by her as Mrs. BREEN. She will state she was unable to recall anyone known as AIGER or FRISCILLA HISS and she was unable to identify photographs of them or of Mr. CHAMBERS. She will state that Mrs. BREEN did some sketching, and she visited Mrs. BREEN on only one occasion.

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NY 65-14920

THOMAS MARSHALL
New Hope, Pennsylvania

MARSHALL will be expected to testify that, as the owner of a large apple farm three and one-half miles south of New Hope, Pennsylvania, he owns a stone tenant house on his farm, which he rented until approximately three years ago. MARSHALL will produce checkbooks in which he made detailed entries for tax purposes, reflecting a notation thereon that on June 15, 1936, the tenant house was rented to DAVID BREEN through a New Hope real estate agent, WATSON ROBERTS.

He will testify that the entries in his checkbooks, indicating payment of rent, reflect that some months show the name, BREEN, and other months show only the rental payments; that an entry in May, 1937, indicates that the same tenant house was rented to H. W. YERKES, and, inasmuch as the house was idle for about one month, MARSHALL believes that BREEN left that vicinity in April, 1937. He will state the BREEN family occasionally had visitors while living in this tenant house; that they had a daughter, URSULA, who was approximately twelve to eighteen months old; and that, in the Fall of 1936, Mrs. BREEN gave birth to another baby at the Doylestown Hospital, Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

He will testify that photographs of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, taken in the 1930's, were recognized by him as photographs of former tenants in his house, who were known to him as Mr. and Mrs. DAVID BREEN. He stated he was unable to recall anyone known as ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, and he was unable to identify photographs of them which were taken in the 1930's.

He will be expected to testify that, on a 3" X 5" card located in a card index file maintained in his home, that this card bore the notation, "BREEN-DAVID, 545 Fifth Avenue." He stated that there was no further information on this card, but the address on this card most likely was the address given to him by DAVID BREEN.

Kisseloff-8335

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LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

Mrs. ~~MARY~~ MARSHALL
New Hope, Pennsylvania

Mrs. MARSHALL, wife of THOMAS MARSHALL, will be expected to testify that her husband rented the stone tenant house on their farm from June, 1936 to April, 1937, to tenants who were known to her as Mr. and Mrs. DAVID BREEN. She will state that Mr. and Mrs. BREEN had a daughter named URSULA, who was between twelve and eighteen months old, and that Mrs. BREEN gave birth to another baby during the Fall of 1936, at the Doylestown Hospital, Doylestown, Pennsylvania. She will be expected to testify that photographs of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, taken in the 1930's, were recognized by her as former tenants in the stone tenant house, who were known to her as Mr. and Mrs. DAVID BREEN. She will state she was unable to recall anyone known as ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, and she was unable to identify photographs of them which were taken in the 1930's.

She will state that she possesses a photograph album which contains photographs of CHAMBERS' oldest child, URSULA. She will state that Mrs. BREEN had been well acquainted with bird life, and that she taught her son, CHARLES, something about the birds in the neighborhood.

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NY 65-14920

Mrs. ELLEN TRENT ~~ARNWINE~~
2007 Eye Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. ARNWINE will be expected to testify that her father, ~~WATSON~~
~~T. ROBERTS~~, had a real estate agency in New Hope, Pennsylvania, in 1936. She will testify that a large full-face photograph of Mr. CHAMBERS, taken during the early 1930's; seemed familiar, and that this photograph brought to mind an individual whom she thought she had seen at her father's place about 1936. She will state she is unable to recall this man's name, and that the name DAVID BREEN or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has no significance in relation to the photograph. She will state that the full-length photograph of CHAMBERS, taken in 1936, is recognized by her as the person she thought she saw at her father's place in 1936.

She will state that the name of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS is not familiar to her and she is unable to recognize photographs of them or of Mrs. CHAMBERS.

Kisseloff-8337

150 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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NY 65-14920

Mrs. MAUDE ~~SWANSON~~
6225 Norwood Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

She will be expected to testify that she was employed as a house-keeper for the BREEN family when the latter resided on the TOM MARSHALL farm at New Hope, Pennsylvania, from the Fall of 1936, when the BREEN'S second baby was about two months old, until they left in the Spring of 1937. She will state that DAVID BREEN was away most of the time and came home only weekends and on an occasional trip.

She will state that she has been shown photographs of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, but cannot identify either of these people as being anyone she ever saw at the BREEN household in New Hope, or anywhere else.

She will be expected to testify further that she was unable to recognize a photograph of ESTHER CHAMBERS as the Mrs. BREEN for whom she worked, but that she did recognize a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, taken in the '30's, as being that of the man she knew as DAVID BREEN.

It is to be noted that Mrs. SWANSON appears to be of a rather low mentality.

Kisseloff-8338

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NY 65-14920

Mrs. GEORGE ~~CRESSLER~~
Pruitt, Arkansas

She will be expected to testify that she resided at New Hope, Pennsylvania and worked on the TOM MARSHALL farm from early childhood. She will state that she resided on the TOM MARSHALL farm during the time the BREEN family lived there. She cannot identify the photographs of ALGER HISS or Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, and will state that the photograph of PRISCILLA HISS appears to be the photograph of Mrs. BREEN who lived on the TOM MARSHALL farm (June, 1936 - April, 1937). (It is to be noted that ESTHER CHAMBERS, not PRISCILLA HISS, was using the name "BREEN" during the above-described period.)

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NY 65-14920

~~FRANCIS BOWES~~ SAYRE
2 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Considering the possible very favorable references to HISS as his assistant, it may be desired, notwithstanding, to call Mr. SAYRE as a witness for the Government.

Mr. SAYRE will be expected to testify that he was the official who brought ALGER HISS into the State Department from the Justice Department where HISS had been employed as a Special Assistant to STANLEY REED, Solicitor General. He had selected ALGER HISS because he had been working on the Fletcher Case in the Justice Department which concerned the Trade Agreements Act and its constitutionality which was then under question, and, therefore, had a knowledge of agreements which was the major phase of Mr. SAYRE'S work.

(If it is desirable, he could produce a State Department document dated April 28, 1936, which is a memorandum from Mr. SAYRE to Secretary of State CORDELL HULL setting out ALGER HISS' record, his personal knowledge of him, and the reasons why he desired him to be brought into the State Department as Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State. Attached to the document is a biographical sketch of ALGER HISS concerning his educational background and his career in the service of the Federal Government from the time he was Secretary to Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES of the Supreme Court to the time he was Special Assistant to STANLEY REED in the Justice Department. This memorandum stated that Mr. HISS would perform numerous duties as assigned by Mr. SAYRE covering the work in the Department of Economic Affairs and also such other special assignments as Mr. SAYRE undertook from time to time.)

Mr. SAYRE will be expected to testify that ALGER HISS joined his Department on December 1, 1936 and worked as his Assistant until September of 1939 when Mr. SAYRE left to take the position of High Commissioner to the Phillipine Islands.

Mr. SAYRE will be expected to testify that he had given ALGER HISS carte blanche run of his office which gave him access to all documents and memoranda which came into Mr. SAYRE'S office in the ordinary course of business. That, in respect to the handling of documents and memoranda within his office, the usual policy was that incoming mail was block stamped by Miss EUNICE LINCOLN, his senior secretary. This stamp con-

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JMK:KD
NY 65-14920

sisted of the notation "Assistant Secretary of State" at the top and below that the date, and under that his name, "Mr. SAYRE". As a general rule Miss LINCOLN would sift the mail and if Mr. SAYRE'S work was not unusually heavy, all material would first be sent to him. However, if he had a very heavy load, she would route some of it to Mr. HISS and the more significant mail would be sent to Mr. SAYRE. Mr. HISS sometimes would assist Miss LINCOLN in sifting this mail for distribution. The greater bulk of this material would consist of commercial telegrams and economic memoranda. After either Mr. HISS or Mr. SAYRE had read the communications, those of value and interest were retained in the top three drawers of Mr. SAYRE'S file cabinet for future reference. The rest were placed in the bottom drawer of the file cabinet and later burned by State Department employees.

Mr. SAYRE will be expected to testify that there was no set administrative procedure within his office with respect to the reading of, and the taking of action on the documents routed by his secretaries. If he read the document first, he would refer it to Mr. HISS to be read and to be commented upon. If Mr. HISS read the document first and found it to be of particular importance, he would refer it to Mr. SAYRE with his particular comments.

He will also state that there were no other employees other than Miss LINCOLN, Miss ANNABELLE NEWCOMB, ALGER HISS and himself who would handle documents within his office. He considers Miss LINCOLN and Miss NEWCOMB entirely above suspicion.

He will testify that within the Department of State, the usual distribution of incoming cables and letters was that one copy would go to the Secretary of State, one to the Under-Secretary, one to each Assistant Secretary, and one copy to the Geographical Division concerned, with the exception that highly confidential cables were only routed to the Secretary of State. He will point out that as a consequence, documents which were under his jurisdiction and which were available to Mr. HISS were, in many cases, also available in the distribution set out above. He will state that it is to be noted that on the distribution lists supplied by the State Department for the documents allegedly obtained by Mr. CHAMBERS from Mr. HISS that a number of them were not listed as having been distributed to himself. In this regard, it is to be noted that he has stated to interviewing Agents and can be expected to testify to the fact that he has also noted that in reading the contents of some of these documents which were not on the distribution lists

Kisseloff-8341

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NY 65-14920

for him, that they should have been routed to him as they contained information which warranted their being routed to him.

Mr. SAYRE will be expected to testify that documents numbered 49 through 58, which, with the exception of document number 57 are verbatim copies of original State Department documents, he considered to be extremely confidential and of the utmost importance, not only from the point of view of their contents, but also because of the possibility that anyone in possession of them would have been able to break the State Department code.

Mr. SAYRE will be expected to testify with respect to the four handwritten memoranda said by CHAMBERS to have been given to him by ALGER HISS, that ALGER HISS had pointed out to him that he had made to a practice to synopsise long telegrams or documents in order that he might be able to explain the contents to Mr. SAYRE when it came time to bring them to his attention, thus negating the necessity for Mr. SAYRE to read such documents. He will further testify that he could not understand why ALGER HISS would have made a digest of the memoranda pertaining to a shipment of military planes to Indochina (Document #2) which was a situation with which SAYRE'S department was not specifically concerned. In addition he will testify that three of the handwritten memoranda (Documents #2, 3 and 4), which handwriting he recognized as being ALGER HISS', were probably prepared in his section, but he has no explanation as to how these memoranda could have left the department. With respect to Document #1, Mr. SAYRE will testify that he does not believe that this is in ALGER HISS' handwriting, and he pointed out that it did not relate to information which would have come over his desk as it seemed to be a personal note.

He will be expected to testify that he had never permitted any documents to be removed from his office by unauthorized officials. It should be here noted that, although Mr. SAYRE admitted to interviewing Agents that it was the usual practice in the State Department, because of the overload of work, to take home documents to work on them at night, he did not wish this to become commonly known because it was a violation of departmental regulations, but he confidentially made it known to interviewing Agents for their information. He did not know whether ALGER HISS had indulged in this practice, but reiterated that it was a common practice. Further, with respect to the above, Mr. SAYRE will be expected to testify that he does not know who could have been responsible for removing the questioned documents from the State Department.

Kisseloff-8342

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It should be further noted in this regard that in his interview with Agents, he has repeatedly injected HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH as a suspect. Interrogation developed the fact that Mr. SAYRE has no basis for such suspicion, and he himself has admitted that he has none, but continued to inject his name whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself.

He will be expected to testify that, while High Commissioner of the Philippines, ALGER HISS had recommended NOEL FIELD and CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS as Executive Secretaries for him. Mr. BUSS was given the position. He will admit that he has learned that NOEL FIELD has Communist sympathies and affiliations. He learned this through the House Committee on Un-American Activities' hearings. With respect to BUSS, he had learned upon his return from the Philippines that BUSS was considered suspect by a number of officials in Washington to whom he had spoken when recommending BUSS for a position in Washington. He believes the suspicion of BUSS by these officials is due to the fact that BUSS had been singled out by the Japanese for intensive questioning and had been removed to Tokyo from the Philippines for further questioning.

(It should be noted that ALGER HISS had been allegedly responsible for obtaining the position of Chairman of the American Delegation to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations for Mr. SAYRE, and that Mr. SAYRE admitted to interviewing Agents that HISS might have been working behind the scenes for him, but he did not know of it to his knowledge. He did admit that he had first discussed with ALGER HISS the possibility of obtaining a position with the Trusteeship Council. It is not known whether there is an obligation flowing from Mr. SAYRE to ALGER HISS because of this, but interviewing Agents have learned that ALGER HISS and his attorneys have been in contact with Mr. SAYRE and it is believed that they intend to call him as a character witness.)

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EUNICE A. ~~X~~LINCOLN
1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Miss LINCOLN will be expected to testify that she has been employed by the U. S. Department of State since July 16, 1918, and in November, 1933, when FRANCIS B. SAYRE was made Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Department of State, she and Miss ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB were placed in his office as Administrative Assistant and Secretary, respectively. Miss LINCOLN will testify that she remained in this position until Mr. SAYRE was named High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands in 1939. She will testify that her first knowledge of ALGER HISS was when HISS called the Assistant Secretary's office and asked for an appointment to see Mr. SAYRE. She will state that shortly thereafter HISS came to Mr. SAYRE'S office and was interviewed concerning a position as Mr. SAYRE'S assistant, which had recently been vacated, and as a result of this interview HISS was appointed to the position of Assistant to Mr. SAYRE.

Miss LINCOLN stated that she was unable to recall the names of any individuals in or out of the U. S. Department of State with whom ALGER HISS was closely associated. She will testify that HISS had been assigned by Mr. SAYRE to work closely with the Trade Agreements Division of the State Department, over which Mr. SAYRE was responsible. She stated that during HISS' employment in SAYRE'S office, considerable work was done in drawing up trade agreements to be presented to Congress and that SAYRE had delegated the supervision of most of this work to ALGER HISS. She stated she had no knowledge of or had never observed anything which would indicate that HISS was engaged in an espionage group and that she had no knowledge of a person named CHAMBERS. She stated that she never heard the name CHAMBERS mentioned prior to the recent publicity in this case. She stated that she knew of DONALD HISS because of his relationship to ALGER HISS, but she had no personal knowledge of him or of any association of DONALD and ALGER HISS with any other individuals. Miss LINCOLN stated that she had never met Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS but recalled that on a number of occasions Mrs. HISS contacted SAYRE'S office by telephone to converse with her husband, ALGER HISS.

Miss LINCOLN stated that she could not recall that there had ever been a Woodstock typewriter used in SAYRE'S office and she felt certain that had there been she would have recalled such a typewriter. She stated one of the typewriters used in this office was an Underwood, which she still has in her possession, and another typewriter was also an Underwood which Miss NEWCOMB had used but which had been replaced by an L. C. Smith typewriter sometime between 1933 and 1939. She stated that there was another

Kisseloff-8344

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JJD:MH
NY 65-14920

typewriter in SAYRE'S office and that to her recollection this typewriter was also an L. C. Smith machine, which was procured probably in 1938 or 1939 inasmuch as the L. C. Smith typewriter regularly used by Miss NEWCOMB had frequently broken down and as an insurance against such breakdown this additional L. C. Smith typewriter had been maintained in that office.

Miss LINCOLN will be expected to testify that it seemed unlikely to her that any material classified for security purposes could have been removed from the office of Mr. SAYRE by any persons outside of the U. S. Department of State. She stated that it was her recollection that all such material was maintained in safe-type cabinets in the room occupied by herself and Miss NEWCOMB, but that ALGER HISS and Mr. SAYRE had access to this classified material. She stated that she would not have been in a position to state that on any occasion any documents had been taken out of SAYRE'S office by ALGER HISS.

Miss LINCOLN will be expected to testify that normally she personally received all incoming communications at her desk and stamped them with the SAYRE office stamp as soon as they were opened. She will testify that every telegram or other communication was stamped before it left her desk. Further that she would route an incoming communication to either SAYRE or HISS depending upon the content of the message and further depending upon which of the men happened to be busy at that time. She will testify that she was cognizant of the type of material that would be of primary interest to SAYRE and that she would try to route the more important material directly to him. Further that some incoming telegrams, in her opinion, would be of no direct interest to SAYRE and that these would be routed to HISS first. She will testify that some of the "information" copies of the telegrams first routed to HISS would not subsequently be sent to SAYRE by HISS and that these were communications that HISS probably considered to be of insufficient importance to bother SAYRE. She will testify that she has no way of knowing whether any of the telegrams, photographs of which appear on the Microfilm C and D, had been reviewed by both SAYRE and HISS. When photographs prepared from this microfilm were exhibited to her, however, she was able to discern ALGER HISS' initials in the corner of the SAYRE office stamp appearing on some of these documents.

Miss LINCOLN will testify that the "information" copies

Kisseloff-8345

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NY 65-14920

of telegrams remained in her office any length of time, from a week to six months or longer, but that material that was of no lasting importance to SAYRE was picked up once a week by a State Department messenger and destroyed. Further that prior to being picked up, it was kept in a locked file cabinet and was delivered to the messenger in a sealed manilla envelope. She will testify that material relative to Trade Agreements or any subject of interest to SAYRE'S office was kept for six months and then destroyed. She will testify that it was her practice to keep material for more than six months if it remained of current interest or if it was pertinent to a current problem. She will testify that with reference to the copies of the telegrams, which appear on the Microfilm C and D, she would definitely not keep them any length of time as they were not of interest in Trade Agreement problems.

Miss LINCOLN will further testify that to the best of her knowledge the Aides Memoire, which appear on Microfilm C and D, were not drafted in SAYRE'S office since SAYRE'S office was a "policy office" and that normally the Aides Memoire would be drafted elsewhere and sent to SAYRE for approval. She will testify that the Aides Memoire, appearing in Microfilms C and D, appear to have followed the normal procedure in this respect.

Kisseloff-8346

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-3-

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ANNA BELLE ~~NEWCOMB~~
4707 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Miss NEWCOMB will be expected to testify that in November, 1933, she became Secretary in the office of FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of State. She stated that during this employment she recalled that ALGER HISS was appointed as Assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE. She stated that she had no reason to believe that ALGER HISS was engaged in any espionage activity and she did not know CHAMBERS, or any other individual, who had been so engaged. She stated she had never heard the name CHAMBERS until the recent publicity in this case. She stated she had heard of NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN during the course of their employment in the Government and subsequent publicity, but stated that she knew of no association between ALGER HISS and these men.

Miss NEWCOMB will testify that in the natural course of her duties she had on numerous occasions done stenographic work for ALGER HISS. She stated she was unable to recall any incidents which would have aroused her suspicion due to any request that ALGER HISS had made in the course of her duties. She stated she could not recall ever having done any copy work or rough draft work for ALGER HISS of any documents. Miss NEWCOMB will testify that she recalled that those documents which were classified for security measures were maintained in cabinets and indicated that it would not necessarily come to her attention if any of these documents were removed or if they had been taken from this office by ALGER HISS.

Miss NEWCOMB stated that she originally used an Underwood typewriter in SAYRE'S office and she had later substituted this for an L. C. Smith typewriter. She stated that during the latter part of her employment in SAYRE'S office another typewriter was brought into this office to be used in case her regular machine broke down, inasmuch as she had frequent difficulty with this machine. She stated this extra typewriter, which was used as a spare, was an L. C. Smith make or possibly a Remington machine. She stated that to her knowledge she had never used a Woodstock typewriter and believed that if she had used such a machine, she would have recalled it.

Kisseloff-8347

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~~HEDE MASSING~~
17 West 82nd Street
New York, New York

MASSING will state that, for approximately one year or a period of time which included a Winter and a Summer, she had been working on NOEL FIELD, a State Department employee, to get him to enter into the work she was doing, which was intelligence work on behalf of the Soviet Union. MASSING stated that she was not certain that she was working for the Soviets, nor did she know whether or not NOEL FIELD understood that he was being recruited for the Soviet Union. She can testify that she is sure that FIELD knew that he was to work on behalf of the Communist international cause. She stated she had propositioned FIELD to obtain information from the State Department and to turn it over to her. She would then turn it over to her superior, "BORIS," who would send it either to Russia or to a representative of the Comintern.

MASSING can testify that she frequently went to Washington, D. C. and stayed at FIELD'S apartment with FIELD and his wife while she was attempting to develop him for the Soviets.

She can testify that FIELD told her that someone else was also recruiting him to do the same type of work, and that he, NOEL, did not know just what to do. At that time, she told FIELD that she would like to meet this person who was trying to recruit him. FIELD indicated that he would arrange such a meeting. HEDE believes this conversation between herself and FIELD occurred in the early Summer of 1935.

She will be expected to testify that approximately one week later FIELD had a dinner party at his apartment in Washington, D. C., and she recalls that HERTA FIELD, NOEL FIELD'S wife, was present, along with NOEL FIELD and ALGER HISS. She was unable to recall whether or not anyone else was present, although there were possibly a few other persons at this party. She states that ALGER HISS' wife was not present.

She states that NOEL FIELD told her that HISS was the person who was trying to recruit him, and this conversation took place either before or on the night of the dinner party.

She will be expected to testify that immediately after the dinner party and at the first moment when she and ALGER HISS could get together, they had a conversation which, to the best of her knowledge, is as follows:

Kisseloff-8348

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LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

ALGER HISS: "Well, you're the famous girl who is meddling in my affairs."

HEDE MASSING: "And you're the man who is meddling in my affairs."

ALGER HISS: "What is your apparatus?"

HEDE MASSING: "I wouldn't ask that question of you. You shouldn't ask it of me."

(They both laughed at this).

ALGER HISS: "Well, we'll fight it out and see who gets NOEL."

HEDE MASSING: "I'll beat you in this game because I'm a woman."

MASSING can further testify that, after this conversation, either ALGER HISS or she said, "What difference does it make who gets NOEL. We're both working for the same boss." She stated that she could not recall whether she or ALGER HISS made this statement, but the statement meant to her that they were both working for the same boss, the Communist international movement. She stated that there was no question in her mind that HISS was working for some branch of the Soviet Intelligence or for the Comintern, and that HISS was trying to recruit FIELD to work for him, and further, this branch was in competition with her group headed by "BORIS."

She can testify that, during the above conversation which took place at the dinner party, she and ALGER HISS seemed to agree on everything, and upon her return to New York City she reported the results of her meeting with ALGER HISS to her superior, "BORIS," and she stated, "BORIS" was delighted, slapped her on the back and said, "Good girl."

She will state that "BORIS" instructed her not to see ALGER HISS in the future. She stated she has seen many photographs of ALGER HISS and she is sure that it was ALGER HISS she met in FIELD'S apartment.

Mrs. MASSING will be expected to testify that her confrontation of ALGER HISS took place at her own suggestion, in that she felt that at such a confrontation she could possibly get HISS to admit the truth relative to their meeting at NOEL FIELD'S apartment in Washington, D. C. She stated immediately after this confrontation that she was positive that ALGER HISS was the person she met in NOEL FIELD'S apartment, and she felt that there was no hope that ALGER HISS would tell the truth as to their meeting.

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NY 65-14920

JOSEPH M. KELLY
Special Agent, F.B.I.
New York, New York

Special Agent KELLY can testify that, at the suggestion of the Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Mr. T. J. DONEGAN, arrangements were made on December 9, 1948 for MASSING to view ALGER HISS, face to face. This confrontation took place in the New York Office and neither HISS nor MASSING said anything on this occasion.

Special Agent KELLY can testify that HISS was requested immediately prior to the confrontation, to view MASSING long enough to satisfy himself positively as to whether or not he had ever seen her before.

He can testify that HISS observed MASSING for approximately two minutes, at which time he indicated that he had satisfied himself, and after being escorted from the room, HISS stated that he was positive he had never talked with MASSING at any time or place; that he had no recollection whatsoever of ever having met her; and that the only qualification he would make in his denial of acquaintanceship or introduction to her was that it was barely possible he might have been casually introduced to her at a large affair where hundreds of people might have been present. HISS declared that this contingency was an exceedingly remote possibility.

Special Agent KELLY can further testify that on December 10, 1948, a second confrontation of HISS with MASSING was staged, and on this occasion HISS was accompanied by his attorney, EDWARD C. McLEAN, at the latter's insistence.

He can testify that this session lasted approximately fifteen minutes, and during that time MASSING attempted, by giving her recollection of the conversation between herself and HISS, to refresh HISS' recollection.

He can testify that HISS insisted that MASSING was surely mistaken in her identification of him as the man with whom she conversed on that occasion, and after HISS was escorted from the room, he expressed complete amazement that MASSING would be so positive in her recollection of an event which he was equally positive never took place.

-1-
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HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH
P. O. Box #297, Route #3
Vienna, Virginia

HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH can be expected to testify that he was a member of the Socialist Party in Washington, D. C., in 1931 and/or 1932. While a member of this organization, he became acquainted with ELEANOR NELSON, aka ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, who was also a member of the Socialist Party. WADLEIGH will testify that he, as well as ELEANOR NELSON, was active in the Tenants League prior to its dissolution in 1933. He continued in occasional contact with ELEANOR NELSON and in 1934-1935, learned that she had joined the Communist Party Movement.

WADLEIGH will testify that he informed ELEANOR NELSON in 1935 that he would like to collaborate with the Communist Party, and was anxious to be informed if there was any way in which he could be useful. ELEANOR NELSON requested WADLEIGH to furnish samples of the work in which he was engaged. WADLEIGH will testify that, at that time, he was employed in the Department of Agriculture and had access to information concerning economic conditions in foreign countries. He will further testify that he furnished ELEANOR NELSON with a memorandum containing some economic analyses which he had prepared. NELSON informed WADLEIGH that he could be useful in supplying economic information on Germany and Japan.

WADLEIGH will further testify that, during the Winter of 1935-1936, he went with ELEANOR NELSON to a coffee shop in one of the Washington hotels where he met an individual who was introduced to him as HAROLD WILSON. WADLEIGH will further testify that he now knows the individual introduced to him as HAROLD WILSON to be DAVID CARPENTER.

As set out in his statement of December 6, 1948, WADLEIGH will testify that he was employed by the Federal Farm Board in Washington, D. C., in June or July, 1930; in 1932, he was transferred to the Department of Agriculture where he worked on problems connected with foreign trade and agricultural matters; in 1936, he was transferred to the United States State Department and worked in the Division of Trade Agreements under HARRY HAWKINS, chief of that division, until 1939 or 1940. WADLEIGH was employed in the State Department up until 1944, when he again returned to the Department of Agriculture. In May, 1946, WADLEIGH resigned from the Department of Agriculture and was then employed by UNRRA.

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WADLEIGH will testify that, after his initial meeting with DAVID CARPENTER, he had several subsequent meetings with him prior to the time he began furnishing him with any official documents; that he gave CARPENTER his telephone number, but that he had no means of contacting CARPENTER, other than through ELEANOR NELSON. He will testify that, while in the Department of Agriculture, he furnished CARPENTER with "some scraps of information". In March, 1936, he transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the United States State Department, Division of Trade Agreements, where, in the normal routine of business, he reviewed reports on economic conditions in foreign countries. CARPENTER stressed the point with WADLEIGH that he was desirous of obtaining information concerning economic conditions in Germany and Japan. Concerning his relationship with CARPENTER, as set out in his statement of December 6, 1948, WADLEIGH will testify that he regularly handed over to him, after work, once a week, documents which came across his desk in the State Department. He will further testify that he selected those items that contained significant economic information on Germany and Japan and other items of special interest.

WADLEIGH will testify that he is unable to give an accurate statement as to the number of official documents turned over by him to DAVID CARPENTER. He will testify, however, that there were probably ten or less documents which he would transmit to CARPENTER each week. There were times, however, from the Winter of 1935-1936 until the Spring of 1938, when he would not meet and turn over to CARPENTER material on a weekly basis.

WADLEIGH will further testify that in late 1936 or early 1937, he and CARPENTER took a train to Baltimore, Maryland, for the purpose of meeting an individual who was in the "apparatus". In Baltimore, WADLEIGH was introduced to one CARL CARLSON whom, he will testify, he has identified as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. WADLEIGH will also testify that CHAMBERS apparently was CARPENTER'S superior. About a month or two after meeting CHAMBERS in Baltimore, WADLEIGH will testify, he accompanied CARPENTER to Philadelphia and again met CHAMBERS, in the lobby of a hotel. The conversation, at that time, was principally along economic and political lines.

WADLEIGH will testify that his association with CARPENTER continued until March, 1938. In 1937, CHAMBERS commenced to meet WADLEIGH and WADLEIGH then handed over documents to him. He will testify that he still continued to meet with CARPENTER and also turn over documents to him.

WADLEIGH will testify that, in March, 1938, he was sent on a mission by the State Department to Turkey, and that he did not turn over any official State Department documents to CHAMBERS, CARPENTER, or to any other unauthorized person, subsequent to his departure for Turkey in March, 1938. Upon his return to America from Turkey, on December 31, 1938, WADLEIGH learned from

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CHAMBERS that he "deserted". WADLEIGH will further testify that a few weeks subsequent to this, he again met CHAMBERS and gave him a small loan. He will testify that he has not seen CHAMBERS since that time, with the exception of having seen him in December, 1948, when both were Grand Jury witnesses.

WADLEIGH will further testify that late in 1937, during one of his meetings with CHAMBERS, he was introduced to an unknown individual, whom CHAMBERS characterized as "the boss of the outfit". This person told WADLEIGH that "The people in Moscow thought I, WADLEIGH, must be in a position to deliver much more than I had actually delivered".

WADLEIGH described this person as follows: age, middle 40's, medium height, stocky build, pointed nose, and perhaps reddish or reddish brown hair, right arm or most of it missing, spoke with an accent, probably Russian. WADLEIGH stated that he had never known an individual named Colonel BYKOV.

WADLEIGH will also testify that he was given no specific information as to the residences or activities of CARPENTER or CHAMBERS, whom he knew at the time as "HAROLD" and "CARL", respectively.

As to the procedure of delivering documents to CARPENTER, WADLEIGH will testify that, on the evenings when he was scheduled to meet CARPENTER, he would go through the documents on his desk, make an appropriate selection and take them out in a briefcase, which he would then turn over to CARPENTER upon their meeting. WADLEIGH will testify that, on the next day after their meeting, he would meet CARPENTER on his way to work and bring the documents back to the State Department. WADLEIGH will testify that he was given to understand by CARPENTER that he had photographed the documents by using a Leica camera.

WADLEIGH will further testify that, in late 1939 or early 1940, he met CARPENTER, at the latter's suggestion, in Rosslyn, Virginia; that this was the last time he has seen CARPENTER; and that he has had no further contacts of any kind with any Communist or Soviet-espionage organization or representative thereof.

He will further testify that, while employed in the Division of Trade Agreements, United States State Department, one of his colleagues was ALGER HISS, who was then the Assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant to the Secretary of State. WADLEIGH'S duties brought him into fairly frequent contact with HISS on official business.

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In his statement of December 6, 1948, WADLEIGH stated that he had met HAROLD WILSON through a chance conversation on a railroad train while traveling from New York to Washington, D. C. He will, however, testify that, in accordance with his statement of December 10, 1948, he met HAROLD WILSON through ELEANOR NELSON.

WADLEIGH will further testify, in accordance with his signed statement dated 12/14/48 at New York, that he has examined photographic copies of certain documents (which have been described previously in this summary report and identified as Document #1 through 69. They are typewritten copies or typewritten summaries of State Department documents and four pencilled handwritten documents, all of which were produced by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at a pre-trial examination at Baltimore, Maryland on 11/17/48. As to this group of documents, WADLEIGH will testify that he has no present recollection of ever having seen them or of having them in his possession during his employment in the Trade Agreement Division of the State Department.

WADLEIGH will further testify that he was shown and that he examined a group of photographs of documents that were contained on microfilm. These documents were turned over to a representative of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on 12/2/48 by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and had previously been concealed by him at his Westminster, Maryland farm. WADLEIGH said the only part of these documents 'which evokes any recollection in my mind' were those relating to conversations between the State Department and the German Ambassador on the possibility of breaking the impasse which existed in trade relations between the United States and Germany at that time in 1937. As to the other material in this group, WADLEIGH has no recollection of it and commented that it was improbable that it was brought to his attention in the State Department. It was the type of material, however, that he would have passed on to DAVID CARPENTER or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

WADLEIGH will further testify, in accordance with his statement of December 14, 1948, that following the occasion on which CHAMBERS informed him that he had "deserted", in 1939, he believed that he discussed the fact of this desertion with ELEANOR NELSON and that, except for a coincidental meeting after 1939, he had no further meetings with ELEANOR NELSON.

WADLEIGH will further testify that he possesses an 8'x12' Bokhara rug, which was given to him as a New Year's present in 1936 or 1937. He will testify that he was given to understand that the rug was presented to him by "the authorities in Moscow" in appreciation for his collaboration. He will testify, according to his recollection, that the rug was delivered to him by CARPENTER, and that, according to the best of his recollection, CARPENTER had told him the rug was a New Year's present.

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The expected testimony of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH was furnished by him to Bureau Agents in three signed statements, to wit: a statement dated December 6, 1948 at Washington, D.C. and witnessed by SAs Maurice A. Taylor and Lambert G. Zander, assigned to the Washington Field Office; a statement dated December 10, 1948 at New York, New York and witnessed by SAs Thomas G. Spencer and Francis J. Gallant, assigned to the New York Office; a statement dated December 14, 1948 at New York, New York and witnessed by SAs Thomas G. Spencer and Francis D. O'Brien, assigned to the New York Office.

The statements are being maintained in the files of the New York Office and will be available for use at trial.

The above-named Agents can be made available to introduce same in evidence, provided it is necessary to impeach the witness.

Said statements, according to HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, represent full disclosures of his activities on behalf of the Communist Party and with the individuals mentioned therein, including ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, aka David Carpenter. These statements have not been set out at length, but the substance thereof, together with modifications and qualifications as placed therein by WADLEIGH.

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~~FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, with aliases,
Lance Clark, Francis Victor Reno,
Vincent Reno; Vic Reno
Address: Route #5, Box 378A
Albuquerque, New Mexico (temporary residence)
4428 South Bannock Street
Englewood, Colorado~~

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO on December 13, 1948 furnished a signed statement and he can be expected to testify to the facts contained therein, the pertinent portions of such statement being as follows:

In 1935 while attending the University of Virginia, RENO became a member of the Communist Party under the name of LANCE CLARK. In the summer of 1935 RENO went to Washington, D. C. and there continued to be active in the Communist Party particularly under the guidance of ROY WARNER, Party Organizer for the Communist Party, Washington, D. C., and SIDNEY SCHOSTECK. RENO was particularly engaged in recruiting members of the Armed Forces for membership in the Communist Party. He carried on this work until early 1937 and during this period he was employed by the Works Progress Administration preparing statistical and research matters.

In about June, 1937, RENO, after taking a Civil Service examination, received an appointment as a Junior Mathematician at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland.

During his activities in the Communist Party RENO met one PADDY WHALEN in Baltimore, Maryland, and through this individual was introduced to a person named "BERNIE". Both of these individuals were members of the Communist Party according to RENO. After receiving the appointment as a Junior Mathematician at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, RENO discussed his appointment with "BERNIE" and asked him what possible assistance he might be to the Communist Party in his new position.

In 1937 he proceeded to Philadelphia with "BERNIE" and there was introduced to a person whom he identified as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and who was introduced to him at the time under the name CARL. After the introduction "BERNIE" departed and CHAMBERS and RENO thereafter held a discussion relative to the position RENO was about to take at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds and the information that he could furnish to CHAMBERS; that he knew he was about to engage in espionage activities for the Soviets.

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On two or three occasions, RENO will testify, he received the sums of \$10 or \$20 to cover his expenses.

RENO will further testify that after commencing work at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in July, 1937 he met CARL by prearrangement in Washington, D. C. and there told him of the administrative setup at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds; that on a second occasion he furnished CARL, whom he now knows as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with a text book of the Ordnance School in Aberdeen dealing with ballistics; that he knew that CARL intended to photograph or reproduce this book.

That on another occasion at a meeting between CHAMBERS and himself in Washington, D. C., he, RENO, furnished two Firing Tables pertaining to the sixteen inch gun and a 30 or 50 caliber machine gun.

RENO further states that he furnished CHAMBERS with information concerning a theory he had of his own knowledge pertaining to a bomb sight. The diagram or sketch, according to RENO, represented his own conclusions of such a sight and did not represent any actual bomb sight. It is believed, however, that RENO will qualify his testimony in this respect in view of his statements mentioned in a signed statement dated January 10, 1949 at Albuquerque, New Mexico, the details of which are set forth below.

Concerning his association with CHAMBERS, RENO will testify that he knew CHAMBERS contemplated photographing or reproducing the documentary data which RENO furnished him and which he had procured from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He will further testify that he cannot recall the exact number of times he met CHAMBERS but believed that it was between three and seven. The period of the relation with RENO and CHAMBERS extended from their meeting in June, 1937 until the Fall of 1937 or the Spring of 1938.

RENO will further testify that in late 1937 or early 1938, he ceased his espionage activities and thereafter never met CHAMBERS again.

He will further testify that he severed his relations with the Communist Party early in 1938.

The statement furnished by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO dated December 13, 1948 was witnessed by Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and Special Agent ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE of the New York Office, who can introduce same if necessary to impeach the witness. The statement is retained in the files of the New York Office.

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RENO furnished a second signed statement dated January 10, 1949 at Albuquerque, New Mexico and he can be expected to testify to the facts set forth therein, the pertinent parts of this statement being as follows:

RENO recalled having heard the name ELEANOR NELSON as a person connected with Government unions. RENO will testify, however, that he did not know that she operated an apparatus for collecting espionage material for the Communist Party or other sources.

RENO will testify that the only person who was aware of his espionage activities were WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and the individual named "BERNIE".

RENO will testify (this is a modification of his statement of December 13, 1948) concerning his trip to Philadelphia in June, 1937, that a few days before reporting to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, he met and told "BERNIE" of his appointment. It was at that time that "BERNIE" and RENO arranged the trip to Philadelphia. RENO will testify that he purchased a ticket to either New York City or Philadelphia although the arrangements were that he was to depart from the train at Philadelphia. He will further testify that surreptitious arrangements were made whereby he and "BERNIE" were to meet in Philadelphia. They arranged that RENO, after walking several blocks from the railroad station, was to go into a theater, the name of which he does not now recall. There he was to meet "BERNIE". RENO will state that he met "BERNIE" outside of this unknown theater just as he was purchasing a ticket. After departing from the theater, "BERNIE" and RENO met CARL whom he will now state is WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. After dinner "BERNIE" left and CHAMBERS and RENO continued their conversation.

RENO will further testify that he does not now recall whether he drew or sketched plans concerning a bomb sight which he gave to CHAMBERS. He will testify that he may or may not have drawn such a sketch for CHAMBERS. He will testify, however, that he did not have access to the Norden Bomb Sight in 1937 or 1938 and his first view of it was in 1942.

He will further testify that his brother PHILLIP ~~X~~RENO, to the best of his knowledge, was never involved in any espionage activities and his only connection with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was that he, FRANKLIN RENO, furnished CHAMBERS with PHILLIP RENO'S address and telephone number in order that CHAMBERS could contact him.

Special Agents J. PHILLIP CLARIDGE and PAUL L. DORRIS, El Paso, Texas, witnessed the signed statement furnished by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

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on January 10, 1949 and will be able to produce the same if it is necessary to impeach the witness. This statement is retained in the files of this office.

Special Agent EDWIN O. JOHNSON, Denver, Colorado, interviewed FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO on December 10 and 11, 1948 at the Denver Office and if necessary to impeach the witness will be able to testify concerning conversations with RENO.

He can testify to substantiate all the same admissions made by RENO in his signed statements mentioned above in this report; that RENO claimed he joined the Communist Party in 1935 under the name of LANCE CLARK and continued his affiliation up to 1937; that in the initial interview RENO denied furnishing any secret or restricted documents to any individual not connected with the Aberdeen Proving Grounds; that RENO denied knowing LEITCHER CHAMBERS in the initial interview; that RENO admitted he may have known CHAMBERS under an assumed name; that in the second interview, however, RENO admitted meeting an official of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland who used the name "BERNIE" and that he went with "BERNIE" to Philadelphia and there met an individual named CARL; that RENO admitted having engaged in espionage work for the Soviet Union in accordance with arrangements made at his Philadelphia meeting with CARL and "BERNIE".

He will further testify that RENO admitted meeting CARL on several occasions in Washington, D. C. and thereafter turning over documents to him which documents were obtained from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds and were delivered for espionage purposes.

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WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE
116 Siena Drive
Long Beach, California

(Information has been set out previously in this report, as received from JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with regard to a photographer utilized by CHAMBERS in photographing government documents, which photographer, CHAMBERS said, used the cover name "KEITH". CHAMBERS has identified a photograph of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE as the photographer known to him as "KEITH".)

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE will be expected to testify that he joined the Communist Party in San Francisco in about 1932, and that shortly thereafter he was signaled out by ISAAC FOLKOFF, of San Francisco, California, who took an interest in him and arranged for him to meet JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. CRANE recalls that he was introduced to SHERMAN at FOLKOFF'S home in San Francisco, and that SHERMAN requested him to drop out of the Communist Party and to do special work for an organization called, "The International Press Correspondence". CRANE says that he cannot recall FOLKOFF'S presence during SHERMAN'S actual request that CRANE do special work, but CRANE says that it is his impression that FOLKOFF must have known the nature of this special work. CRANE and SHERMAN then went to Los Angeles.

CRANE will testify that when FOLKOFF arranged for him to meet JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, FOLKOFF referred to SHERMAN as "DON", and CRANE says that he also knew SHERMAN as "MIKE", "MITCHELL", and "JACK".

(In this regard CHAMBERS recalls that he knew SHERMAN both under the pseudonyms of "DON" and "MIKE". CHAMBERS does not recall the pseudonyms of "MITCHELL" and "JACK", but does recall that SHERMAN used any number of aliases. Further, in regard to the International Press Correspondence, CHAMBERS states that the Russian name for this organization was "IMPRECORR", which CHAMBERS describes as being the weekly news editorial of the Communist International.)

CRANE will state that his first assignment with SHERMAN was to make a survey of the Japanese and Chinese population on the West Coast, and, that he furnished a written report with regard to this to SHERMAN. He will also state that another assignment was for him to teach English to a Japanese, whom he knew only as "JOE".

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According to CRANE, SHERMAN was intensely interested in Japanese matters, and, CRANE stated, he and SHERMAN purchased a small Japanese newspaper in Los Angeles known as "The Pacific World News", which paper SHERMAN considered the "key to the Japs".

(In this regard CHAMBERS states that he does not know of, nor ever heard of, "The Pacific World News". CHAMBERS stated that he had heard that SHERMAN had a newspaper, but said that he was not even positive of that, but does recall that SHERMAN had some kind of a newspaper contact on the West Coast, probably in Los Angeles.)

CRANE will state that, while in Los Angeles, SHERMAN introduced him to an Italian couple, who were later connected with him and CHAMBERS in New York. CRANE has identified this Italian couple as PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI, and his former wife, YOLANDA MAGRINI.

After publishing this newspaper in Los Angeles for three or four months, SHERMAN told CRANE that someone was after him, and they would have to leave. Then, by arrangement, CRANE drove SHERMAN'S car to Utah, probably Salt Lake City, where he picked up JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN and SHERMAN'S wife and daughter, and drove them to New York City. CRANE says that in New York City SHERMAN introduced him to a person named "BOB", whom CRANE has identified from photographs as being JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

(CHAMBERS states that CRANE undoubtedly is correct in stating that SHERMAN introduced him to CRANE in New York City, probably about 1934. CHAMBERS also recalls that this meeting took place in the Sloane House (YMCA), New York City, and it is his further recollection that this was purely a social meeting and not an organization meeting.)

According to CRANE, he remained in New York City a month or so and then returned to San Francisco alone in SHERMAN'S car. SHERMAN then returned to San Francisco a few months later and sailed for the Orient alone. CRANE accompanied SHERMAN to the boat, but says he cannot recall the name of this boat or the shipping line which owned this boat.

CRANE recalls that his trip to New York City with the SHERMANS took place during the Longshoremen's Strike in San Francisco, because, CRANE says, he recalls reading about this strike in the newspapers while he was in New York City.

(CHAMBERS recalls that shortly after his meeting with CRANE the latter returned to the West Coast, and CHAMBERS did not see him again until

Kisseloff-8361

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NY 65-14920

he met CRANE at the Golden Gate YMCA in San Francisco. CHAMBERS says that SHERMAN did make a trip to the Orient, but CHAMBERS has no information relative to any contact between CRANE and SHERMAN in San Francisco at the time of SHERMAN'S departure.)

CRANE relates that shortly after SHERMAN sailed, CRANE went to New York City, where he worked for CHAMBERS doing photographic work. CRANE recalls, also, that he made some trips back and forth across the country, but could not recall the dates or the reasons for these trips.

CRANE states that he remembers meeting CHAMBERS at the San Francisco YMCA, by prearrangement, where, he says, CHAMBERS was registered under the name of CANTWELL.

(CHAMBERS says that, to the best of his recollection, the next time he saw CRANE, after their meeting in New York City with SHERMAN, was in San Francisco when he, CHAMBERS, took a money belt there under instructions of the unknown subject "BILL". CHAMBERS says that he met CRANE at the Golden Gate YMCA in the early part of 1935, and states that he registered at the Golden Gate YMCA under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL. According to CHAMBERS, CRANE did not know him previously as LLOYD CANTWELL. CHAMBERS recalls that he and CRANE met in the afternoon, and that they then drove out to CRANE'S car to the Golden Gate Park. They sat around there for awhile and talked, and then they had supper in the vicinity. CHAMBERS says that it was during their stay in the Park, and during this supper, that CRANE "filled him in on FOLKOFF".

According to CHAMBERS, CRANE, after dark, drove CHAMBERS to the home of ISAAC FOLKOFF in San Francisco, where he, CHAMBERS, turned the money belt over to either CRANE or FOLKOFF.

CHAMBERS states further that it was during the conversation with CRANE in the Park, and during the supper, that CRANE told him of ISAAC FOLKOFF'S trip to Russia, and, also, that FOLKOFF'S daughter had been a Comintern courier.)

(CHAMBERS says that he cannot recall any trips, on the part of CRANE, back and forth across the country, and advises that CRANE did no photographic work for CHAMBERS in New York City.)

CRANE says that CHAMBERS delivered a grey-black rubber money belt to him, at that time in San Francisco when he met CHAMBERS at the YMCA,

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NY 65-14920

for safe-keeping, and CRANE says that he kept this money belt at home and later delivered it back to CHAMBERS in New York City. CRANE stated that he had not examined the contents of the money belt, but recalled it being counted out on his arrival in New York by CHAMBERS and an unknown Jewish man.

Further, in regard to this money belt, CRANE recalls that when CHAMBERS originally brought the money belt to San Francisco, ISAAC FOLKOFF had been with CRANE and CHAMBERS on one occasion during that time. CRANE says, however, that he cannot recall specifically whether FOLKOFF was present on the occasion when the money belt changed hands in San Francisco. Further, CRANE recalls that the amount contained in this money belt was at least two thousand dollars.

(CHAMBERS says that it is his specific recollection that the money belt was turned over by him to either ISAAC FOLKOFF or CRANE in San Francisco, and CHAMBERS is of the definite opinion that the amount of money brought to San Francisco, by him, in this money belt, was much in excess of two thousand dollars. CHAMBERS said, in regard to the returning of this money belt to him by CRANE in New York City, that he had no recollection of this ever occurring. However, he said, it was entirely possible that the money belt had been originally sent to San Francisco to be used in connection with SHERMAN'S work in Japan, and, CHAMBERS said, if this money was returned by CRANE to New York City, it would have been handed over to him and MAXIM LIEBER, who, CHAMBERS believes, would be the unknown Jewish man mentioned by CRANE. CHAMBERS says that it was through MAXIM LIEBER that he and SHERMAN arranged for the cover company, "The American Features Syndicate", which was used by SHERMAN as a cover on his trip to Japan. LIEBER, according to CHAMBERS, was entirely cognizant of the true nature of SHERMAN'S venture.)

CRANE relates that while in New York, and after SHERMAN had left for the Orient, he again met PETER MAGRINI and YOLANDA MAGRINI, who had been introduced to him by SHERMAN in Los Angeles. CRANE says that the MAGRINIS had no work to do, and, in order to keep them occupied, CHAMBERS had CRANE teach YOLANDA MAGRINI photography. CRANE says that he taught YOLANDA MAGRINI a little photography in the MAGRINI apartment.

He relates that he saw PETER MAGRINI again, about 1940, at which time MAGRINI was remarried and the father of a new baby.

CRANE says that, while in New York, MAGRINI was not working for either him or CHAMBERS, although he and CHAMBERS had a fixed meeting with MAGRINI once a month.

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JPM:MOM
NY 65-14920

(CHAMBERS stated that he had no idea as to why the MAGRINIS came to New York City from Los Angeles. He said that he had met a tall Italian, who was an acquaintance of CRANE, and who may be the MAGRINI mentioned by CRANE, but CHAMBERS said that he had never met this Italian's wife. He further said that he did not know where this Italian lived in New York City, and, he said, he cannot recall telling CRANE to teach the Italian's wife photography. CHAMBERS says that it is entirely possible that CRANE asked him about teaching this couple photography and that he, CHAMBERS, might have stated it was a good idea, but, CHAMBERS says, he has no independent recollection of this. CHAMBERS said that he had a very vague recollection that this Italian was a radio operator, and that the Italian's services were to be used in that capacity on the West Coast.

CHAMBERS stated that he cannot recall making any arrangements to meet this Italian once a month.

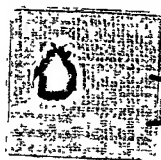
CHAMBERS has been shown a photograph of PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI, but states he cannot identify, or eliminate MAGRINI, as being the Italian friend of CRANE whom he had met in New York City.)

CRANE recalls that he worked with CHAMBERS in New York, Washington, and Baltimore, and recalls one occasion in Baltimore when he photographed Treasury and State Department documents every night for a week straight. According to CRANE, this was done in an apartment located upstairs over an office, probably a real estate office; in a two-story building near a brewery, and in a residential district in the central part of Baltimore, Maryland. CRANE will state that he did not know the original source of these documents, and advises that he has no recollection of ever meeting ALGER HISS.

In a subsequent interview, CRANE advised that his photography work for CHAMBERS started about the time that he, CRANE, obtained an apartment in Baltimore, Maryland in approximately August, 1936, and, CRANE said, aside from one heavy week of photographing Treasury and State Department documents in Baltimore, he did not take many photographs, and was only called upon occasionally by CHAMBERS to do such work.

CRANE recalls that his big job of photographing documents occurred in Baltimore, Maryland, after 1936, and about four or five months prior to his alleged departure from the Soviet Apparatus, in August, 1937. CRANE states that on this occasion, for about one week straight, he photographed

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JPM:MOM
NY 65-14920

briefcases full of Treasury and State Department documents. On a later occasion, CRANE stated that he believed that Department of Justice documents were included in this material that he had photographed on that occasion.

CRANE said, however, that his impression that Justice Department documents were included was based either on something he had heard, or on having seen the name of the Department of Justice on some of the material photographed.

Concerning the contents of the material photographed, CRANE stated that the only thing he could recall was that he had seen the name of GEORGE MESSERSCHMIDT. He believed that he had seen MESSERSCHMIDT'S personal signature appearing on the bottom of a report he had photographed. CRANE further said that he had the general recollection that this material photographed pertained to foreign matters in the Far East.

CRANE said that he recalls that he later had a conversation with CHAMBERS about GEORGE MESSERSCHMIDT, and he recalls CHAMBERS saying that MESSERSCHMIDT was a very clear sighted man and not one easily deceived, in the sense that most American diplomatic people are taken in by Europeans.

CRANE said that he thinks there was also a report on China, which, he feels, was from the Treasury Department or the Justice Department.

CRANE also will testify that for his photographing of government documents, he, at one time, bought a set of numbers which he thereafter placed on the documents when he photographed them. He said that he was not certain, but that he believed that he may have used this system on the occasion that he photographed the large amount of material in Baltimore. CRANE also said that he is certain that on at least one occasion CHAMBERS made an index to be placed on photographed documents, and that, he believes, this index of CHAMBERS was used on the occasion when CRANE photographed the large amount of government documents in Baltimore, Maryland.

According to CRANE, this photographic work by him of government documents took place in an apartment over an office, possibly a real estate office, in a two-story building, believed to be converted from home use to a commercial use, which building was located in the general vicinity of a brewery and in a residential district within walking distance of downtown Baltimore. He advised that the brewery he mentions could have been as far as two miles from the apartment used for photographic work.

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NY 65-14920

CRANE recalls that the use of this apartment for photographic work was discontinued in the late winter of 1936. CRANE said that he did not know the occupants of this apartment, nor what their exact connection was with CHAMBERS or with the Soviet Apparatus. He said, however, that the occupants of this apartment at least knew that they were expected to leave their apartment on certain nights as some underground work was going on. CRANE claimed that he never met the occupants of this apartment, and that there had been no occasion to meet the occupants as he, CRANE, never worked there alone.

CRANE said that it was his understanding that there were several sources for the material he photographed, but, he said, he had never known the identity of these sources, and said that he had never heard that ALGER HISS had furnished any documents.

In reference to this photographic work in Baltimore, CRANE said he would meet CHAMBERS some place at night and they would drive to Baltimore. He said CHAMBERS would have the material to be photographed with him, and sometimes CHAMBERS would disappear if their work was completed early, but on other occasions, when he and CHAMBERS worked until 4:00 A.M. or so, both would drive leisurely back to Washington, D.C., with the documents that had been photographed.

CRANE says that on one such occasion, he recalls CHAMBERS returned briefcases containing documents to two or three different individuals. CRANE advised that he would drive CHAMBERS to wherever CHAMBERS directed and would wait, while CHAMBERS left the car with a briefcase, for fifteen or twenty minutes. CHAMBERS would then return and he and CRANE would drive to another place where the same operation was repeated. On this particular occasion, CRANE recalls that CHAMBERS had him drive to the Southeast part of Washington, D.C., near a traffic circle, which had a fountain pillar or statue in the center; that at CHAMBERS' direction, CRANE parked on one side of the fountain and CHAMBERS went around the opposite side to meet an individual to return documents which had been photographed by CRANE and CHAMBERS. CRANE recalls that he had looked around to see why CHAMBERS had not returned, and he observed CHAMBERS meeting a small, slightly built man, wearing a dark suit. At this point, according to CRANE, CHAMBERS nodded to this man, and then returned the briefcase with the documents to this man.

(CHAMBERS says that CRANE never did photographic work for CHAMBERS in New York City, CHAMBERS advised that it is entirely possible

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that CRANE did one or two jobs in Baltimore, and, CHAMBERS recalls, CRANE certainly handled two or three assignments in Washington, D.C. CHAMBERS says that CRANE never photographed Treasury and State Department documents every night for a week straight at CHAMBERS' direction. However, CHAMBERS says, if CRANE did any work in Baltimore, it could have been on Treasury and State Department documents. CHAMBERS further advised that CRANE'S description of the apartment used for photographic work in Baltimore indicates that CRANE has reference to the apartment of WILLIAM SPIEGEL, on the corner of East Madison and Calvert Streets, Baltimore, Maryland. CHAMBERS says that he has no recollection; however, that there was any brewery in the vicinity of the SPIEGEL'S residence, and, CHAMBERS says, he has no recollection of CRANE doing any photographic work at the SPIEGEL apartment, and would state that CRANE had not done any photography there, except for the fact that CRANE seems to describe the SPIEGEL apartment.

CHAMBERS also says that he does not recall making any night calls on CRANE for photographic service. It is CHAMBERS' recollection that his contacts with CRANE were routine and were prearranged.)

CRANE advises that shortly after his arrival in New York City with the money belt, mentioned above, and while he had residence on Staten Island, he met a red-haired Russian, whom he knew as "PETE" and who, he says, is probably the Colonel BYKOV, mentioned by CHAMBERS. According to CRANE, CHAMBERS introduced him to BYKOV at a prearranged meeting, believed to be in an automat in New York City. CRANE said that he had continuous contacts with BYKOV until the Fall of 1937. He says he knew BYKOV only as "PETE" or "PETER", and that he also met BYKOV'S wife.

According to CRANE, he kept a prearranged meeting with BYKOV on the average of once or twice a month. He relates that he never really knew the reasons for his contacts with BYKOV, but states that on one occasion he delivered money from BYKOV to CHAMBERS, and, further, that sometimes when CHAMBERS could not keep a meeting with BYKOV, CHAMBERS would send CRANE.

CRANE has also advised that he met BYKOV'S wife on one occasion, when BYKOV, BYKOV'S wife, CRANE and MARGARET GUTELIUS, went to a night club in New York City together. CRANE described BYKOV'S wife as being 5' 6" or 7", a little taller than BYKOV, 120-130 pounds, dark complexion, blue-black hair, slender build, stunning looking, and of a much happier disposition than BYKOV.

(CHAMBERS recalls that COLONEL BORIS BYKOV was the red-haired Russian known as "PETE", referred to by CRANE, but CHAMBERS says that

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NY 65-14920

he did not introduce CRANE to BYKOV. CHAMBERS says that BYKOV brought CRANE to him early in 1937, although CHAMBERS had known CRANE previously, but not with BYKOV. CHAMBERS said that prior to the time that BYKOV brought CRANE to see him, BYKOV had talked to him for sometime concerning CRANE, and he, CHAMBERS, had gotten the impression from BYKOV'S conversation that BYKOV was more or less "fed up" with CRANE, and wanted to get rid of him. CHAMBERS is unable to recall where BYKOV brought CRANE to see him, but, CHAMBERS says, it is his recollection that thereafter CRANE came almost immediately to Washington, D.C. and commenced to work for CHAMBERS doing photography..

In regard to MARGARET GUTELIUS, CHAMBERS says that he does not recognize this name, but that he knew that CRANE was living in New York City with a girl named "PEGGY". CHAMBERS says he met this girl on only one occasion, and that this meeting was at BYKOV'S specific instructions that CHAMBERS contact CRANE and this girl PEGGY in an attempt to iron out marital difficulties between CRANE and PEGGY. CHAMBERS says on that occasion he had talked to CRANE and PEGGY at a restaurant in New York City, in an effort to straighten out their marital difficulties.

CHAMBERS says he never visited at the residence of CRANE in New York City and has no knowledge concerning CRANE'S addresses while residing in New York City.

It is also CHAMBERS' recollection that CRANE knew COLONEL BYKOV as "PETER" and not as "PETE". CHAMBERS has no knowledge of CRANE ever meeting BYKOV'S wife and states he has no knowledge of any social activity between CRANE and BYKOV.)

CRANE has advised that in the Fall of 1937 CHAMBERS told him that their work for the Apparatus had fallen into the hands of the Nazis and that everyone seemed to be traitors; that it was decided between CRANE and CHAMBERS that CRANE should return to the West Coast and get out of the work.

(CHAMBERS states that he does not recall ever having made such a statement to CRANE. CHAMBERS emphatically denies that he ever discussed his own contemplated break with the Communist Party with CRANE. CHAMBERS does not recall any details concerning CRANE'S departure. It was CHAMBERS' recollection that CRANE had departed for the West Coast prior to the time that he, CHAMBERS, broke away from the Communist Party and the work with

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NY 65-14920

the Soviet Apparatus, in April, 1938. CHAMBERS does not know how, or exactly why, the relationship with CRANE was terminated, but CHAMBERS commented to the effect that "CRANE was not the kind of an operator you would want around.")

CRANE has further stated that CHAMBERS told him that JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN was living in Southern California, and warned him to stay away from SHERMAN, and that he, CRANE, would be all right. CRANE says that since he returned to the West Coast, he has had no connection with Soviet espionage.

(CHAMBERS states that it is entirely possible that he spoke to CRANE relative to SHERMAN, but, he says, he does not have any definite recollection of having instructed CRANE to stay away from SHERMAN.)

CRANE advised that he received a Leica camera from JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN in San Francisco, and that when he came to New York City, about 1935, he gave this camera to CHAMBERS, while in New York. CRANE recalls that CHAMBERS later gave this camera to YOLANDA MAGRINI. Further, that CHAMBERS furnished CRANE money with which to purchase a Model G Leica camera at Cohen's Camera Exchange, on Fulton Street, New York City. This last named Leica camera, which has serial number 162673, CRANE still has in his possession and uses this Leica camera as a means of livelihood doing commercial photography. CRANE says that, he believes, he never used this last named Model G Leica camera for taking photographs of government documents.

CRANE delivered this Model G Leica camera; bearing serial number 162673, to agents of the Los Angeles Office, and an examination of said camera for comparison with the photographic film CHAMBERS had in his possession, has been made by the FBI Laboratory. This examination by the FBI Laboratory has indicated that none of the so-called pumpkin film photographs of documents, was exposed with CRANE'S Model G Leica camera, bearing serial number 162673.

(CHAMBERS says that he recalls that CRANE had a Leica camera, but his only recollection of this camera was that it was CRANE'S own property, and, CHAMBERS said, he had no recollection whatsoever of CRANE ever giving him a Leica camera. CHAMBERS stated further that he did not give CRANE'S Leica camera to the Italian woman, whom CRANE identifies as YOLANDA MAGRINI. CHAMBERS said he did not even know this woman, and, accordingly, he could not have given her CRANE'S camera. CHAMBERS states that he does not believe that he ever furnished CRANE with any money for the purchase of a camera.)

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JPM:KOM
NY 65-14920

CRANE says that he recalls photographing some documents during one week, in Washington, D.C., during the summer of 1937, in the apartment of a girl known to CHAMBERS. CRANE says that this girl would be away from the apartment while the photographic work was being done. CRANE recalls meeting this girl on one occasion, and believes she was introduced to CRANE by CHAMBERS. He recalls that this girl was of the large athletic type, about 5' 10", 150 pounds, and having dark hair. CRANE recalls that this girl's apartment was on 16th, 17th, or 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., about a block or more from Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D.C. CRANE says that CHAMBERS gave him a key to this apartment and he recalls that he used this apartment to do photographic work. He especially recalls doing photographic work there on a hot summer's night, which was the night of the heavy-weight championship fight between JOE LOUIS and JAMES BRADDOCK, in June, 1937. CRANE says that he and CHAMBERS in the late Winter of 1936, or early Spring of 1937, removed the photographic equipment from the apartment used in Baltimore, Maryland, which, CRANE said, was located near a brewery, and on which information is set out above, and took this photographic equipment to CHAMBERS' home.

CRANE says he has a vague recollection that this equipment was then brought from CHAMBERS' home to the above-mentioned girl's apartment in the Northwest section of Washington, D.C.

CRANE said that this girl would be away from the apartment on the nights the apartment was used for photographing documents.

(CHAMBERS claims that he has absolutely no recollection of this girl in Washington, D.C. as described by CRANE. CHAMBERS further alleges that, to the best of his knowledge, he never worked with any girl in Washington, D.C.)

CRANE says that in a conversation between CHAMBERS, himself, and either COLONEL BYKOV or DAVID CARPENTER, the names of ALGER HISS, ~~X~~ DUGGAN, ~~X~~ DEAN ACHESON, ~~X~~ ADOLPH BERLE and ~~X~~ WHITE were discussed. This conversation concerned the younger set of the State Department. CRANE cannot recall any first name in regard to DUGGAN or WHITE. He further stated that he could recall no details concerning this conversation, but from this conversation he had gotten the impression that material was expected to be furnished from some of these people. CRANE states that he recalls the full name of ALGER HISS being mentioned, and, he said, the name ALGER HISS was a striking one and one he would not forget. CRANE was shown photographs of ALGER HISS, but was unable to identify these photographs as representing anyone he had ever seen..

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JPM:MOM
NY 65-14920

CRANE also says that he recalls the name of ADOLPH BERLE being mentioned, as this was another striking name which he had retained, and, he said, when he had read anti-Soviet statements made by ADOLPH BERLE years later, these statements were a source of surprise to him in view of the impression he had gained through the above-mentioned conversation.

CRANE also recalled that at one time he had had a conversation with CHAMBERS in which CHAMBERS had told him that a policy had been instituted by Justice HOLMES, of the Supreme Court, whereby the best young lawyers from Harvard Law School were given jobs as clerks for Supreme Court Justices. CHAMBERS told him that the whole crowd so securing jobs had become leftists, Communists, and pro-Soviets.

CRANE also recalled that CHAMBERS was acquainted with LEE PRESSMAN, whom, CRANE recalls, later became the Public Relations man of the CIO. CRANE said that he recalls that CHAMBERS talked to him about PRESSMAN several times in connection with the possibility of CRANE obtaining a job with PRESSMAN when the Apparatus was dissolved. CRANE said that CHAMBERS' conversations with him on this matter occurred shortly prior to the time that he, CRANE, left the Apparatus, in about August, 1937. CRANE stated that he recalled trying to contact PRESSMAN for a job, but that he, CRANE, was never successful, and is not sure now whether he ever got to see PRESSMAN or not. CRANE did not recognize a photograph of LEE PRESSMAN.

CRANE stated that while in Washington, D.C., CHAMBERS had introduced him to a Chinese fellow, whom he assumed to be a member of the Apparatus. CRANE said that this occurred when he first went to Washington to live, and, he said, was probably in the early part of 1937. CRANE said his recollection of this Chinese fellow was very vague, but, he believed, this Chinese fellow was a student.

CRANE made the remark that throughout his work in the Apparatus it seemed to him that there were many things that were planned or started, but never finished, and that this meeting with the Chinese fellow might have been one of those things. CRANE was unable to recall the reason for meeting this Chinese fellow.

(CHAMBERS says that he cannot recall mentioning ALGER HISS to CRANE, but states he may have done so. However, CHAMBERS said, he knows definitely that he did not mention any of the other persons, namely DUCCAN, DEAN ACHESON, ADOLPH BERLE or WHITE, to CRANE, and does not recall COLONEL BYKOV mentioning these names to CRANE.)

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JPM:MOM
 NY 65-14920

CHAMBERS does recall the Chinese student referred to by CRANE. CHAMBERS believes this Chinese fellow was brought to him by either DAVID CARPENTER or J. PETERS. CHAMBERS says that the Chinese fellow performed no work for the Apparatus to CHAMBERS' knowledge, nor was any work requested of the Chinese fellow. CHAMBERS believes that this Chinese fellow was associated with another Chinaman, who had some connection with the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington, D.C., and for that reason, the Apparatus did not make use of the Chinese student.)

CRANE says that he also recalls vaguely that there was some Department of Justice transaction which came up in connection with his conversations in the Apparatus. CRANE said that he could furnish no further information on this Department of Justice transaction.

(CHAMBERS stated that there was no Department of Justice transaction to his knowledge. CHAMBERS added that the only contact he had in the Department of Justice was ALGER HISS, and, CHAMBERS said, ALGER HISS was not in the Department of Justice at the time referred to by CRANE, but was employed then in the State Department.)

CRANE recalled also that on another occasion CHAMBERS introduced him to a tall, thin, young lawyer, and that this occurred in Washington, D.C. CRANE has been shown photographs of ALGER HISS, but cannot identify these photographs as being that of anyone he has ever met.

CRANE said that he could not recall why he was taken to meet this lawyer, but, he thought, it had some connection with the Apparatus, at least "on the edge." CRANE recalled that this young lawyer resided in a moderate rate first floor apartment in the Northwest Section of Washington, D.C. CRANE believed that this lawyer had a brother, and that he possibly had an Irish name.

CRANE examined photographs of HENRY COLLINS and of WILLIAM REMINGTON, and said that both photographs resembled the person he had in mind, but that neither COLLINS nor REMINGTON was this individual.

CRANE described this lawyer as being very tall, possibly six feet or 6' 2", thin, and having thin, blond hair.

(CHAMBERS does not recall knowing any lawyer answering the description of the young lawyer, mentioned by CRANE above, and CHAMBERS further does not recall ever introducing CRANE to any lawyer in Washington, D.C.

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JPM:MOM
NY 65-14920

Photographs of FELIX AUGUST INSLEMAN; MAX BEDACHT; JOHN ABT; HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH; WILLIAM VARD PIGMAN and FRANKLIN VINCENT RENO, were exhibited to CRANE by agents of the Los Angeles Office, but CRANE stated that he does not recognize any of the persons appearing in these photographs, nor do these names mean anything to him.

CRANE did mention that he knew a member of the Apparatus under the name of "DAVE", and identified a photograph of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with aliases; as being the person he knew as "DAVE". CRANE recalled that he first met DAVID ZIMMERMAN in New York City, during the first part of the time he was in New York working for the Apparatus. CRANE said that he had the impression that DAVID ZIMMERMAN was from Washington, D.C., and stated that he also had the impression that ZIMMERMAN was not employed by the Government. CRANE recalls meeting DAVID ZIMMERMAN on one occasion in Philadelphia, and states that he believes he met ZIMMERMAN on that occasion in Philadelphia, to give money to him. His other contacts with ZIMMERMAN were in New York City, and, he states, he never met ZIMMERMAN in Washington, D.C., or in Baltimore, Maryland. He recalls seeing ZIMMERMAN several times for the purpose of giving ZIMMERMAN envelopes from either BYKOV or CHAMBERS, and CRANE has the impression that these envelopes contained money. CRANE has no recollection of ever receiving reports of any kind from ZIMMERMAN. However, CRANE does have the impression that he did meet ZIMMERMAN for the purpose of relaying messages, which messages were either received by CRANE from ZIMMERMAN, or given by CRANE to ZIMMERMAN. CRANE recalls, also, that his contacts with ZIMMERMAN were daytime meetings.

CRANE described ZIMMERMAN as being about twenty-five years of age, in 1930, having dark hair, dark complexion; characteristics - long thin hands; dress - wore grey suits; appearance - hang-dog, walked with head down, rather attractive appearance, and was rather cat-like or feline.

CRANE said that he recalled that CHAMBERS despised DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

(CHAMBERS stated that he was very uncertain in his mind, at this time, as to whether he ever introduced CRANE to ZIMMERMAN. CHAMBERS related, however, that the description of ZIMMERMAN, as given by CRANE, generally fits the description of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with aliases. CHAMBERS also said that his relationship with DAVID ZIMMERMAN in the Apparatus was not a pleasant one, and, CHAMBERS states, it is possible that he may have used CRANE as a go-between between ZIMMERMAN and himself to obviate the necessity for CHAMBERS seeing ZIMMERMAN at too frequent intervals. CHAMBERS also says that he believes it probable that he did receive messages which were relayed to him from ZIMMERMAN through CRANE, and that he would then deliver these messages to BYKOV.)

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NY 65-14920

CRANE was also shown a photograph of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, and he stated that he believed that he had met ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING in Washington, D.C., having been introduced to her by CHAMBERS, and that CHAMBERS had said that ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING was DAVID ZIMMERMAN'S wife. CRANE advised that he had only seen ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING on this one occasion, and that he had never had any conversation with her.

(CHAMBERS advises that he, himself, had only met ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING on one occasion, in Washington, D.C., and that he does not recall CRANE being present on that one occasion. Therefore, CHAMBERS says, he has no recollection of ever introducing CRANE to ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING.)

CRANE advised that when he first went to New York in 1934, with JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, he was introduced by the predecessor of COLONEL BYKOV, whom CRANE knew as "BILL", to two former Czarist Army officers, and, CRANE stated, CHAMBERS knew about these former Czarist Army officers. CRANE said that when he returned to New York City in 1935, COLONEL BYKOV put CRANE in touch with the second of these two Russians. At subsequent meetings, CRANE says, some of which were in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, this second Russian delivered approximately a dozen military journals to CRANE, who turned them over to CHAMBERS or BYKOV. CRANE said that he paid this second Russian one hundred dollars a month and, also, that sometimes he gave the second Russian money for the other or first Czarist Army officer.

CRANE subsequently identified this first Russian as VLADIMIR DeSVESHNIKOFF, but to date has not identified the second Russian, former Czarist Army officer, ~~who is alleged by CRANE to have turned over the dozen military journals.~~ *deleted per N.Y. Let. 4-28-49*

(CHAMBERS said that he had not met COLONEL BYKOV until the latter part of 1936, and does not know of BYKOV being in the United States in 1935. CHAMBERS said, accordingly, he cannot understand how BYKOV could have put CRANE in touch with the second, or unidentified, Russian in 1935. It is CHAMBERS' recollection that CRANE informed him of the identity of VLADIMIR DeSVESHNIKOFF and CHAMBERS believes CRANE indicated to him that he was receiving information from this individual. CHAMBERS says, however, that he, himself, has never met DeSVESHNIKOFF, and further, he has no definite idea as to the identity of the other, or unidentified, Russian.

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NY 65-14920

CHAMBERS related that he has no present recollection of receiving any military journals from CRANE, and he has no present recollection of any payments being made to either DeSVESHNIKOFF or the other unidentified Russian on behalf of CHAMBERS.)

CRANE states that shortly before SHERMAN sailed for the Orient in 1934, he, JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, instructed CRANE to look up an individual named MORRIS ASIMOW in Berkeley, California, and to maintain contact with ASIMOW. CRANE says that he does not recall the exact purpose of this contact with ASIMOW. CRANE relates that SHERMAN told him that ASIMOW had joined the Communist Party in Berkeley, California, but had been immediately pulled out because ASIMOW was supposed to be useful. According to CRANE, sometime after beginning work for Soviet Apparatus in New York City, CRANE recalls going to Chicago, Illinois, and there contacting MORRIS ASIMOW, who was employed by the Carnegie, Illinois, Steel Corporation and receiving a report from ASIMOW at that time concerning steel. CRANE also says that thereafter ASIMOW made about a dozen trips to New York City to turn over information to CRANE. CRANE believes ASIMOW'S cover name was possibly ~~HARRY~~.

CRANE feels sure that he introduced ASIMOW to CHAMBERS, and CRANE states ASIMOW knew COLONEL BYKOV because on some occasions he would take ASIMOW to BYKOV. CRANE states that he learned the welder's trade at the factory of MORRIS ASIMOW, known as the CENTRAL METALS, INC., in Los Angeles, in early 1940, and states that up until that time MORRIS ASIMOW knew him only as "PETE GREEN".

(CHAMBERS relates that he has no knowledge of the incident alleged above wherein SHERMAN instructed CRANE to contact MORRIS ASIMOW. CHAMBERS likewise does not know anything about ASIMOW being a member of the Communist Party and subsequently being pulled out of the Communist but, CHAMBERS volunteered this would be a logical and customary practice.

CHAMBERS further related that CRANE told him about his trip to Chicago and of ASIMOW'S association with the Carnegie, Illinois Steel Corporation in that city.

In regard to ASIMOW, CHAMBERS said that he had had the impression that ASIMOW was working directly for BYKOV and that, although, he recalls CRANE, on one occasion introducing ASIMOW to him, CHAMBERS is under the impression that this was done without BYKOV'S knowledge.

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-3-
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NY 65-14920

CHAMBERS recalls that CRANE on occasions told him that ASIMOW made weekly trips to New York City from Chicago by airplane. CHAMBERS said that outside of his one meeting with ASIMOW through CRANE, all of CHAMBERS' knowledge of ASIMOW came directly from CRANE.)

CRANE stated that he knew PEYTON KERR and KERR'S wife in San Francisco and later in Washington, D.C., and that he had contacted the KERRS several times on instructions from either CHAMBERS or BYKOV to develop KERR, and others through KERR as sources of information for the Soviet Apparatus. CRANE said that PEYTON KERR was an economist, and possibly employed at that time in either the Agriculture or Labor Department. CRANE stated that the KERRS had a friend in the State Department and CHAMBERS had instructed him to develop this friend as a source of information. CRANE cannot recall this person's name. CRANE said that he was instructed to develop this man, who was a friend of KERR, through attention to this man's wife. CRANE described this man's wife as being about 5'11" or 2", overweight for her height, had light brown hair, light complexion and wore glasses. CRANE could not describe the husband of this woman, saying that he only met the husband on one occasion. CRANE stated that he was unsuccessful in developing the KERRS, or the friend of KERR, and CRANE stated the KERRS were in no way involved in the work for the Apparatus.

(CHAMBERS does not recall anyone by the name of PEYTON KERR. He does recall that CRANE had social contacts in Washington, D.C., and he says CRANE may possibly have mentioned PEYTON KERR to him and may have suggested the possibility of using KERR. Further, CHAMBERS says, he may have even told CRANE to go ahead with this operation and see what would develop. CHAMBERS relates, however, that he has no independent recollection of anyone by the name of PEYTON KERR.)

In regard to COLONEL BYKOV, CRANE said that he kept pre-arranged meetings with BYKOV on the average of once or twice a month, and said he never really knew the reason for his contacts with BYKOV, but recalls on occasions he delivered money from BYKOV to CHAMBERS and further, sometimes when CHAMBERS could not keep meetings with BYKOV, CHAMBERS would send CRANE. CRANE also said that he cannot recall meeting BYKOV anywhere but in New York City.

(CHAMBERS says that he does not know how often CRANE saw BYKOV prior to the time that BYKOV turned CRANE over to CHAMBERS for work in the Apparatus. CHAMBERS says that after CRANE came to Washington, D.C., CRANE would not have seen BYKOV very often, at least not as often

Kisseloff-8376

- 4 -
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NY 65-14920

as once or twice a month. CHAMBERS further states that he has no recollection of CRANE ever delivering any money to him and CHAMBERS states he is positive that he never had CRANE keep any meetings with BYKOV in his stead. CHAMBERS said it is undoubtedly true that CRANE never met BYKOV anywhere but in New York City.)

CRANE said that after he left work for the Apparatus, in the latter part of 1947, he had received a letter from CHAMBERS in which CHAMBERS stated that all of his, (CRANE'S) work had been wasted because it had gotten into the hands of their worst enemies. CRANE said that from this he believed that his work had fallen into Nazi hands. CRANE further says that CHAMBERS in this letter stated that he (CHAMBERS) and PETEL (BYKOV) "were marching hand in hand into oblivion."

(CHAMBERS states that he has absolutely no recollection of sending a letter containing this information, or of ever sending CRANE a letter at any time.)

CRANE says that he recalls CHAMBERS telling him that ISAAC FOLKOFF on one occasion sold all his goods and went to Russia, but after being there was a short while became very disgusted and had a difficult time getting back into the United States. CRANE also stated that CHAMBERS once told him that FOLKOFF was with the Secret Police.

(CHAMBERS stated that in connection with the above-mentioned information, CRANE had been the one who told CHAMBERS about this information concerning FOLKOFF. CHAMBERS says that he had never mentioned this to CRANE, but that CRANE had told CHAMBERS about it while in San Francisco when CHAMBERS delivered the money belt to CRANE and FOLKOFF.)

CRANE recalls CHAMBERS telling him that the Soviets had used members of the Irish Army to obtain information in the United States.

(CHAMBERS related that this is no doubt true.)

CRANE recalls that CHAMBERS mentioned that certain small central or South American consulates were involved, or could possibly be involved, in Soviet espionage on a mercenary basis.

(CHAMBERS claims that in so far as he can recall, he never made such a statement to CRANE or anyone else.)

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CRANE said that the funds in the money belt which he had carried back to New York City had had something to do with the set up of a news service and he said the Jewish person who had been present with himself and CHAMBERS was known as "PAUL", and was connected with the news service. CRANE stated that SHERMAN entered into this news service under the name of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE, and CRANE believes that CHAMBERS told him that SHERMAN, as CHASE, had arranged to sell articles to an editor of the American Mercury, who also had connections with a New York newspaper, which CRANE believes was the New York Post. In regard to this proposed news service, CRANE said he believed the name for it was the American Features Syndicate, though he was not sure of this.

(Investigation has disclosed that JOHN LOUIS SHERMAN, when applying for passport in September, 1934 to go to Japan, apparently used the name CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE. Further, CHAMBERS recalls that when SHERMAN was in New York City arranging for this mission to Japan, he and SHERMAN had had supper one evening with CHARLES ANGOFF, who was on the staff of the "American Mercury". CHAMBERS also recalls that either SHERMAN or himself offered to sell ANGOFF for publication some material that might be obtained in the Far East. CHAMBERS said that ANGOFF appeared somewhat wary and wanted to know the locale where this material would be secured. ANGOFF was informed that a mission was going behind the lines in Manchuria, and ANGOFF then gave SHERMAN, who was known to ANGOFF as CHARLIE CHASE, a letter which SHERMAN could use in Japan that would facilitate his travel somewhat.

CHAMBERS says that he has no recollection of CRANE bringing back this money in a money belt from San Francisco to New York City and delivering same to him and a Jewish person known as "PAUL", who was connected with the news service. However, CHAMBERS says that MAXIM LIEBER was known as "PAUL". Further, CHAMBERS says that MAXIM LIEBER was a very good friend of DAVID STERN, of the New York Post, and advises that LIEBER went to STERN and made an agreement whereby certain news stories, emanating from SHERMAN in Japan, were to be available to the New York Post. According to CHAMBERS, an agreement was entered into between LIEBER and STERN where STERN was to pay a stipulated amount for these news stories after they were delivered.)

CRANE says that CHAMBERS told him that DAVID ZIMMERMAN suggested making a connection, on a homosexual basis, for the Apparatus with a Republican Senator from Maine named HALE. CRANE says that CHAMBERS related that he had turned this suggestion down.

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-6-
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JPM:DAA
NY 65-14920

(CHAMBERS said that he had no prior recollection of this up until the time this was mentioned to him as having come from CRANE. CHAMBERS says, however, that the mention of this by CRANE refreshes his recollection and he says that he believes he may have told this to CRANE, but that this had come from DONALD HISS in Washington, D.C. rather than from DAVID ZILBERMAN.

CHAMBERS said that while he was seeing DONALD HISS in Washington, D.C., the latter, on one occasion, told CHAMBERS about a Senator, the name of whom CHAMBERS cannot recall, who had made homosexual advances to DONALD HISS. CHAMBERS relates that HISS in turn told CHAMBERS about this and suggested to him the possibility of approaching the Senator, not necessarily by DONALD HISS himself, on a homosexual basis in order to secure information. CHAMBERS said that he vetoed this suggestion and nothing further was ever said or done about it.)

CRANE stated that he delivered the funds from this money belt, which he brought from San Francisco, to a Jewish person, whom he knew as "PAUL", at an address in the Times Square Section of New York City in an old building not more than one and one-half blocks east of Broadway.

(CHAMBERS says that CRANE'S description of this residence seems to fit the address, "43 West 46th Street, New York City", which was the address of MAXIM LIEBER about September, 1934.)

CRANE says that when he was in Los Angeles in about 1933 or 1934, JOHN LOOKIS SHERMAN introduced him to Dr. MAURICE KOWAN, at whose house on Wilshire Boulevard, he and SHERMAN used space for writing letters, keeping materials, and receiving mail. CRANE relates that KOWAN introduced CRANE to HARRISON GEORGE, who was being treated by KOWAN, and that GEORGE told him that he, GEORGE, was in underground work and advised CRANE to stay away from KOWAN'S office. CRANE said that he told HARRISON GEORGE that he and SHERMAN, who was away at the time, were there first and he advised GEORGE to keep away from KOWAN'S place. CRANE says that KOWAN knew that CRANE and SHERMAN, and probably GEORGE, were all in underground work. CRANE believes that CHAMBERS knew GEORGE, at least by reputation.

(In this regard, CHAMBERS already has provided information of his knowledge of HARRISON GEORGE.)

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It is noted that interviews are still being conducted with CRANE by agents of the Los Angeles Office in an effort to secure further information from CRANE.

In considering the use of CRANE as a witness for any purpose, reference should be had to the variances as between the CRANE and CHAMBERS statements. For this reason, the contrary statements of CHAMBERS have been parenthetically set out above.

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NY 65-14920

MRS. MARION ROBERTS ~~DAUGHERTY~~
(Formerly Mrs. HENRY ~~JULIAN~~ WADLEIGH)
3032 Park Avenue
Evanston, Illinois

Mrs. DAUGHERTY, who was divorced from HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH in 1940, will be expected to testify in accordance with a signed statement furnished to Special Agents ROBERT J. WILSON and PAUL B. FRANKFURT, which is as follows:

"Evanston, Illinois
February 3, 1949"

"I, MARION ROBERTS DAUGHERTY, 3023 Park, Evanston, Illinois, make the following voluntary statement to ROBERT J. WILSON and PAUL B. FRANKFURT, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats, promises or duress of any kind have been used to induce me to make this statement. I have been advised that I do not have to make this statement and if I do, it may be used against me in a court of law. I have also been advised of my right to be represented by legal counsel,

"I was born June 18, 1905, in England and met HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH while we were in attendance at the London School of Economics, London, England. We were married in April, 1929, in London and several months thereafter we came to the United States, of which he was a citizen. I became a naturalized American citizen on June 7, 1932, before the District of Columbia Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.

"I have always referred to my former husband as JULIAN rather than by his given name of HENRY and will hereafter refer to him as such in this statement.

"Shortly after the arrival of JULIAN and me in the United States, we went to Chicago, Illinois, where we both matriculated as graduate students at the University of Chicago during the fall semester of 1929. JULIAN continued there through the spring quarter of 1930; at which time he returned to Washington, D. C., where he obtained a position with the Federal Farm Board. I continued at the University of Chicago through the summer of 1930 at which time I also went to Washington, D. C. After arrival in Washington, D. C., we resided at 1907 K Street, though I am not now sure of the street number.

"I think that about 1935 JULIAN transferred to the Trade Agreements Section, Department of State, and we separated in the fall of 1935,

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NY 65-14920

at which time I again came to the University of Chicago to resume graduate work on a fellowship. In the spring of 1935 I returned to JULIAN at Washington, D. C. and we resided for a time at Wedderburn near Dunloring, Virginia..

"Either just prior or immediately subsequent to my return to Washington, D. C. at this time, JULIAN told me that he felt that I ought to know that he had undertaken to abstract documents from the files of the Trade Agreements Section of the State Department where he was employed and turn these documents over to an agent of the Communist International Organization for copying and photographing. I assumed from general conversations with JULIAN that this information would benefit Russia..

"Shortly thereafter ELEANOR NELSON, who had been married to PAUL PORTER, visited our home in the company of a professor at John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. I believe we discussed the Marxist interpretation of history from a theoretical standpoint during this visit. I do not now recall this professor's name but I believe that he had a Ph. D. degree in philosophy. I think he was then about 30 years old (1936), 5' 9" tall, and of slender build. I do not think that he was involved with the Communist International; however, he impressed me as being either connected with the Communist Party in the U.S.A. or else being very sympathetic.

"Shortly after this, in the late spring of 1936, JULIAN told me that he had been introduced to a HAROLD WILSON and I think that he stated to me that ELEANOR NELSON had introduced them. Through conversations with JULIAN, I inferred that HAROLD WILSON was an agent of the Communist International and he was the person to whom JULIAN was to give the documents he abstracted from the files of the State Department. HAROLD WILSON visited our home on various occasions but these visits were for social reasons only and they never discussed their espionage activities in front of me nor did JULIAN give WILSON any documents at these times. Through other conversations with JULIAN during 1936 - 1937, I believe that during this period JULIAN met WILSON outside our home and gave him documents for copying or photographing. I never knew the frequency of their contacts, the number or contents of the documents furnished, nor did I know when or where they met. I understood that HAROLD WILSON took care of copying the documents though I do not know if he was assisted by anyone else. I recall that HAROLD had once been an electrician or technician of some kind. I do not know where HAROLD WILSON resided, but I assume that he lived in Washington, D. C.

"Sometime during 1936, I cannot now place the date exactly, JULIAN mentioned that he had met a person named 'CARL'. He gave me to

Kisseloff-8382

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NY 65-14920

understand that CARL was also an agent of the Communist International though I do not know just what he did. It appeared at that time that CARL may have been HAROLD WILSON'S superior though I cannot now recall specifically what gave me that impression. CARL may have substituted for HAROLD WILSON on several occasions or he may have supervised the activities of several agents of the Communist International though these are just suppositions on my part based on general conversations with JULIAN.

"JULIAN went to Turkey I think in early 1938 on official business on behalf of the Trade Agreements Section. I do not believe JULIAN furnished any documents or other information to WILSON subsequent to this trip. It was my impression that apparently the information he was furnishing was no longer useful or not sufficiently valuable, or for security reasons these activities stopped.

"Sometime shortly after JULIAN returned from Turkey in the spring of 1938, he told me that CARL had arranged a recent meeting with him. I gathered from JULIAN that CARL was no longer connected with the Communist International and wanted to borrow some money from JULIAN, the exact amount I never knew. I know that during this period JULIAN was very worried, and it is my impression that CARL had implied that if JULIAN did not lend him the money that CARL might expose his espionage activities on behalf of the Communist International. I do not know if JULIAN ever lent CARL the money or not but I do not believe that he did.

"I believe that ELEANOR NELSON was the person who put JULIAN in touch with HAROLD WILSON. I assumed that ELEANOR was a member of the Communist Party, inasmuch as ELEANOR was associated with HAROLD WILSON. JULIAN may have once mentioned that ELEANOR was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. I do not think that JULIAN was ever a member of the Communist Party though he was sympathetic towards the ideals of Communism. He had many deep-seated convictions and believed the Soviet system was a great humanitarian movement. JULIAN was at that time a great admirer of the Soviet people and government and was strongly anti-Fascist. I believe that ELEANOR NELSON was acquainted with HAROLD WILSON and I may have seen them together.

"I was never aware of any other persons being connected with JULIAN'S espionage activities, other than those I have already mentioned. I have been questioned concerning the identity of a person with one arm of JULIAN'S acquaintance, and I think I recall hearing JULIAN mention such a person in connection with his Communist activities though I cannot now recall the exact circumstances.

"The above mentioned convictions of JULIAN were in my opinion the motive for his activities and I base this on a general understanding of his character and beliefs. JULIAN also espoused the underdog and

Kisseloff-8383

LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

worried over the Spanish Civil War. JULIAN never received, to my knowledge, any recompense for his activities other than a new Turkish rug, about a 9 x 12 size, which he received from HAROLD WILSON sometime during 1936 or 1937 and which I do not think was very valuable.

"I have had exhibited before me a photograph of a DAVID ZIMMERMAN and the person pictured therein may have been the person I knew as HAROLD WILSON. I cannot positively identify these two as being identical because the photograph does not graphically illustrate the dominant features I recall concerning WILSON. WILSON was about 5' 7" tall, slender build, long angular face, sallow, dark complexion with dark hair. I believe that I could recognize WILSON if I saw him again. On most occasions WILSON had a dark moustache but on later occasions had no moustache. The person pictured in this photograph seems to have a shorter, fuller face than WILSON. I do not recall ever having heard the name of DAVID ZIMMERMAN or DAVID CARPENTER.

"I heard JULIAN mentioned a man called CARL. When I saw in the newspapers the statement that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had been known as CARL, I assumed the CARL I had heard JULIAN speak of was WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. I have the impression that I once met in the evening in a park in Washington with JULIAN, a man whom I think may have been CARL. This recollection is vague. The man I think I saw was heavy set and rather fat, and as I recall, was not unlike pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that I have seen in the newspapers.

"I have had also a photograph exhibited before me which I recognize to be ALGER HISS from pictures appearing in newspapers but I have never met ALGER HISS that I recall nor do I know of anything that connects him with JULIAN or CARL.

"I wish to state that when JULIAN first told me of his espionage activities I accepted them but did not agree or participate with or in these activities. JULIAN was in the habit of bringing home documents and papers in a briefcase while employed in the Trade Agreements Section. I have never examined the contents of his briefcase and have assumed that the contents were in connection with his work which he wished to perform at home. I do not specifically know whether JULIAN brought documents home in this briefcase for transmission to HAROLD WILSON. I have never questioned JULIAN nor has he advised me of the mechanics used to transmit documents to WILSON and the return of them to the State Department files.

"I divorced JULIAN in June, 1940, at Reno, Nevada, and know nothing of his activities since that time.

Kisseloff-8384

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NY 65-14920

"I recall on one occasion that I accompanied JULIAN to Baltimore, at which time we met HAROLD WILSON in a drugstore there. I do not recall the purpose of this trip nor the method of our travel. However, I am sure that our meeting with HAROLD WILSON was not accidental. I do not recall any further details of this meeting.

"I have read the the four typewritten pages of this statement and signed each and they are true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ "MARION ROBERTS DAUGHERTY

"Witness: ROBERT J. WILSON, Special Agent, FBI
Witness: PAUL B. FRANKFURT, Special Agent, FBI"

Mrs. DAUGHERTY, during the original interview on February 2, 1949, examined photographs of DAVID ZIMMERMAN who was also known as DAVID CARPENTER and she advised Special Agents ROBERT J. WILSON and PAUL B. FRANKFURT that these photographs bore a striking resemblance to the person she knew during the 1936 - 1938 period as HAROLD WILSON. She stated that this person who bore a striking resemblance to HAROLD WILSON visited their home on various occasions. When Mrs. DAUGHERTY was reinterviewed she repudiated this statement and in the above signed statement stated that ZIMMERMAN may be identical with WILSON but that on the basis of the photographs of ZIMMERMAN she could not state definitely that ZIMMERMAN and WILSON were identical.

Mrs. DAUGHERTY also stated during the original interview that she was positive concerning her one meeting with a person known to her as CARL but on the occasion of the second interview she stated she was not sure that she had ever met this CARL and indicated such in her above signed statement. Mrs. DAUGHERTY made positive statements when she was originally interviewed as to what her husband, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, had told her and when she was reinterviewed and in her signed statement she revised and qualified many of her previous positive assertions to read as "I believe", or "I inferred", or "he may have told me".

Kisseloff-8385

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DES:CHF
NY 65-14920

EDWARD WILLIAM ~~CASE~~
Real Estate Agent
Westminster, Maryland

He will be expected to testify that he was in the real estate business in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1936, and that he had dealings in connection with his business with ALGER HISS. He will be expected to testify that, in the regular course of these dealings, he received three handwritten letters dated April 13th, April 16th, and May 5, 1936, and signed ALGER HISS.

He will be expected to testify that he turned over these three letter which are handwritten, to DONALD T. APPELL, Investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, on August 27, 1948, in answer to a House Committee on Un-American Activities' subpoena for this correspondence.

(These letters have been designated as K-340, K-341, and K-342, in letter from the Bureau to the Baltimore Office, dated February 16, 1949.)
(See report of Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER, dated January 28, 1949, Baltimore, Maryland, page 18-21.)

Kisseloff-8386

EJC:CHF
NY 65-14920

Chairman
House Committee on Un-American Activities
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

(or his qualified designated representative).

Subpoena duces tecum to produce records of the receipt of letters dated 4/13, 4/16, 5/5/1936, addressed to ~~EDWARD WILLIAM CASE~~ and signed "ALGER HISS" by the House Committee on Un-American Activities through their representative, DONALD T. APPELL, on subpoena 8/27/1948; the records of House Committee on Un-American Activities custody of same thereafter; the records of the delivery of same to NICK VEZZANA, Investigator, Baltimore, Maryland.

Kisseloff-8387

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JMK:CHF
NY 65-14920

NICHOLAS A. ~~X~~VEZZANA
% Richard F. Cleveland; Attorney
2500 O'Sullivan Building
Baltimore, Maryland

This witness will be expected to testify that he is employed as a private investigator, and that in the Fall of 1948, he conducted certain investigation in CHAMBERS' behalf in connection with the libel action brought by ALGER HISS against CHAMBERS in Baltimore, Maryland, under the employ of the New York law firm of Cravath, Swayne and Moore, Attorneys for Time, Inc.

He will be expected to testify further that in the Fall of 1948, he obtained from the House Committee on Un-American Activities three handwritten letters dated April 13, 1936, April 16, 1936, and May 5, 1936, all of which are addressed "Dear Mr. Case" and signed by ALGER HISS. Further, that he subsequently turned over these letters to RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, Attorney, whose offices are in Baltimore, Maryland.

Kisseloff-8388

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NY 65-14920

RICHARD F. CLEVELAND.
Attorney-at-Law
2500 O'Sullivan Building
Baltimore, Maryland

He will be expected to testify that, on January 17, 1949, he turned over to FBI Agents, at his office in Baltimore, Maryland, three handwritten letters, dated April 13, 16, and May 5, 1936, addressed to Mr. EDWARD WILLIAM CASE and signed ALGER HISS. He will further be expected to testify that he is an attorney, and that he is representing WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in a civil action pending at Baltimore, Maryland, brought by ALGER HISS. He will be expected to testify that he obtained these three letters from NICK VEZZANA, a private investigator, who is employed in CHAMBERS' behalf by the law firm Cravath, Swayr and Moore, New York City. NICK VEZZANA had obtained these letters from the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

(See report of Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER, dated January 28, 1949, Baltimore, Maryland, page 18-21.)

Kisseloff-8389

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LHB:CHF
NY 65-14920

LYNN O. ~~DELASHMUTT~~
Assistant Vice President
Branch Manager
Friendship Branch
Riggs National Bank
Wisconsin Avenue & Warren Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
(Residence address - 7114 Hampden Lane,
Bethesda, Maryland)

- (1) Mr. DELASHMUTT, acting for and as authorized by,
Riggs National Bank,
Farmers and Mechanics Branch,
M. Street and Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.,

on subpoena duces tecum will produce the bank's records showing the details of deposits and with-drawals to and from the savings account in the name of ALGER and FRISCILLA HISS, opened on November 4, 1936, with an initial deposit of \$300.00. This will include withdrawal slip, November 19, 1937, for \$400.00. These records will show this account was built up by two small deposits and one other of \$100.00, plus interest, which totaled, on October 1, 1937, \$440.46. A withdrawal slip, signed by FRISCILLA HISS, reflects that \$400.00 was withdrawn on Friday, November 19, 1937, leaving a balance of \$40.46

: Mr. DELASHMUTT was employed at the Farmers and Mechanics Branch of this bank, where was located the above account, at the time these transactions occurred.

- (2) Further, on subpoena duces tecum, he will also produce a document dated July 28, 1938, captioned "Power of Attorney by Individual for the Collection of Checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States," and signed ALGER HISS. (This document is maintained at the Farmers and Mechanics Branch of Riggs National Bank). As Assistant Vice-President of the Riggs National Bank, he is qualified to produce all of these records of the Riggs National Bank. He had personal dealings with ALGER HISS, and can identify ALGER HISS, as the individual whom he actually saw sign his name to referenced Power of Attorney.

He will be expected to testify that he is a Notary Public duly licensed in the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., and that he was so licensed on July 28, 1938; that he is, at present, the Officer in Charge of the Friendship Branch, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.; and that, in July, 1938, he was an employee of the Riggs National Bank, Farmers and Mechanics Branch, M. Street and Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. He further will be expected to testify that, incident to his duties for the bank,

Kisseloff-8390

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LHB:CHF
NY 65-14920

he was the Notary that witnessed the signature of ALGER HISS that appears on a document captioned, "Power of Attorney by Individual for the Collection of Checks Drawn on the Treasurer of the United States", dated July 28, 1938.

(This has been designated as K-702 and is referred to in FBI Laboratory report to the Washington Field Office, dated March 7, 1949.) (See Letter from Washington Field to New York, dated March 4, 1949.)

Kisseloff-8391

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DES:CHF
NY 65-14920

A Bureau Handwriting Expert
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

The name of this witness will be furnished prior to trial. This witness will be expected to testify that he is a qualified handwriting expert; that he has examined a document captioned, "Power of Attorney by Individual for the Collection of Checks Drawn on the Treasurer of the United States," dated July 28, 1938, at Washington, D. C., signed ALGER HISS (K702); that this document contains handwriting thereon; that he has compared the handwriting and signature appearing on this document with the signature appearing on the letter dated February 17, 1933, signed ALGER HISS, addressed to WALTER G. SCHELKER (K40); that he has concluded that the signatures appearing on these two documents were written by the same individual. He will further be expected to testify that he has compared the handwriting appearing on the document previously mentioned, dated July 28, 1938 (K702), with documents #1 through 4 (Q1 through Q4); that after such comparison, he was unable to reach a definite conclusion as to whether they were written by one individual. He will be expected to testify that he also compared the handwriting appearing on this document dated July 28, 1938 (K702), with the handwriting appearing on the handwritten letters dated April 13, 16, and May 5, 1936, addressed to EDWARD W. CASE, (K340, K341 and K342), as well as the handwritten letter that was obtained from Mr. BANFIELD at the Landon School, dated September 9, 1936 (K547) that he has concluded the same individuals wrote all of these letters. He will also be expected to testify that, since he had previously concluded from an examination of the letters dated April 13, 16, and May 5, 1936, and the letter to Mr. BANFIELD dated September 9, 1936, that they were written by the same individual who wrote the writing that appears on documents 1 through 4 (Q1 through Q4); that, therefore, by using any one of the letters dated April 13, 16, and May 5, 1936, or the letter to Mr. BANFIELD dated September 9, 1936 (K340, K341, K342, and K547) with the documents dated July 28, 1938 (K702), then it would be possible to conclude that the documents #1 through 4 (Q1 through Q4) were written by ALGER HISS.

Kisseloff-8392

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JJD:CHF
NY 65-14920

~~George~~ Hewitt
2750 Bronx Park East
Bronx, New York

This witness will be expected to testify in accordance with his signed statement as follows:

"New York, N.Y.
December 21, 1948.

"I, George Hewitt, residing at 2750 Bronx Park East, New York City, make the following statement to John J. Danahy and Alexander C. Burlinson who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promise have been made to me to induce me to make this statement and I realize that it can be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised that I have a right to legal counsel.

"About the end of 1937 or early 1938 I attended a meeting of the National Bureau of the Communist Party. The meeting was attended by several members of the National Bureau and was held in a private house on the lower west side. I have recently made a survey of this neighborhood and believe that apartment F-35 at 8 West 16 St., N.Y.C. is the house where this meeting was held. I have recognized this building because of the unusual structure consisting of small quaint houses built around a central courtyard. I recall that the unit housing the apartment where the meeting was held was located in the northeast corner of the building and the apartment was located at the head of the stairs on the top floor. In the course of years since this meeting I have had occasion to pass this building on several occasions and always recalled at these times that I had attended a National Bureau meeting there.

"I recall that the following persons were present at this meeting at 8 West 16th Street: J. Peters, whom I understood to be one of the leaders of the National Bureau, Rose ~~X~~ Wortis, the trade union theorist of both bureaus, Jack ~~X~~ Stachel, a key figure of the National Bureau, Ted ~~X~~ Bassett, a member of the state committee and prominent in the Harlem negro concentration work, ~~X~~ Max Steinberg, organizational head of the state bureau, Bill ~~X~~ Lawrence, a former Lenin school student active in the state bureau and a brother of Comrade ~~X~~ Lazareth!. Also present were two unidentified men, unknown to me at the time, but whom I identified in 1948 from newspaper photos as Alger and Donald Hiss. These two men were seated on a divan and took no part in the discussion. I was seated directly opposite them and at the time presumed that they were representatives of the Communist Internationale. The meeting commenced at about 1:30 PM and I left at about 3:30 PM or 4:00 PM. Alger and Donald Hiss were present when I arrived and were still there when I left. The meeting

Kisseloff-8393

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-2-
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JJD:CHF
NY 65-14920

concerned West Indian infiltration and cultural work and the negro question insofar as the Communist Party was concerned.

"About two years later, I believe about 1940, I attended a meeting of the ~~National~~ Negro Congress at Washington, D. C. I believe that this meeting was held in a building on Pennsylvania Avenue. In the rear of the hall where this meeting occurred, I observed thirty-five or forty people including ~~Max Yergan~~, James W. ~~Ford~~, Rose Wortis, Max Steinberg and Bob ~~Campbell~~ and two men whom I now know to be Alger and Donald Hiss. Alger Hiss remained in this corridor only several minutes and then departed but Donald Hiss remained for the entire meeting. I recognized them as the men I had seen at the meeting of the national bureau and I still presumed that they were representatives of the Communist Internationale.

"The above two occurrences were the only times that I ever saw Alger or Donald Hiss.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and three other pages, and I believe it to be true to the best of my knowledge. I am initialing all pages and placing my signature below.

"/s/ George Hewitt.

"Witnessed: 12/21/48 - New York, N.Y.

/s/ John J. Danahy, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C.

/s/ Alexander C. Burlinson, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C."

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LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

JOHN J. O'TOOLE
Special Agent - F.B.I.
Albany, New York.

Special Agent O'TOOLE will be expected to testify that on December 23, 1948, FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN voluntarily executed, at Schenectady, New York, a written consent to search, permitting a search of his premises, his personally owned car and his personal effects, wherever located, and that this form was signed as witnesses by himself and Special Agent FRANCIS P. O'BRIEN.

Special Agent O'TOOLE will testify that he accompanied INSLERMAN to INSLERMAN'S home, located in Cambridge, New York. He will be expected to testify that, while searching the first floor of INSLERMAN'S home, located in Cambridge, New York, INSLERMAN displayed a Leica camera that he had in his possession, and it was observed by Special Agent O'TOOLE that the serial number on this camera was 234730.

He will testify that on January 8, 1949, at 10:13 A.M., he executed a search warrant, dated January 7, 1949, issued by the United States Commissioner at Syracuse, New York, which was served by him upon FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN at his home in Cambridge, New York. He will testify that INSLERMAN'S home was searched by him with the assistance of Special Agents JOHN D. MAHONEY and PAUL R. BIBLER, and a 35mm Leica camera, #234730, equipped with an Elmar 50mm 3.5 lens was seized. Special Agent O'TOOLE will testify that this Leica camera was taken by him from INSLERMAN'S home to Albany, New York, where this camera was turned over to Special Agent CHESTER M. PONTZ.

(In connection with the above-described Leica camera, reference should be made to the portion of this report captioned "FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY.")

Kisseloff-8395

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NY 65-14920

VINCENT M. SHEEHAN
Special Agent - F.B.I.,
Albany, New York

Special Agent SHEEHAN will be expected to testify that on December 23, 1948, he and Special Agent JOHN J. O'TOOLE conducted a search of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN'S home in Cambridge, New York, which search was conducted with the voluntary written consent of INSLERMAN. He will testify that, while he and Special Agent O'TOOLE were searching the first floor of INSLERMAN'S home, INSLERMAN displayed to them a Leica camera that he had in his possession and it was observed by SHEEHAN that the serial number on this camera was 234730

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LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

JOHN D. MAHONEY
PAUL R. BIBLER
Special Agents - F.B.I.
Albany, New York

Special Agents MAHONEY and BIBLER will be expected to testify that on January 8, 1949, they were present at the home of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN in Cambridge, New York, when Special Agent JOHN J. O'TOOLE executed and served a search warrant upon FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN. They will testify that they and Special Agent O'TOOLE searched INSLERMAN'S home and a 35mm Leica camera, #234730, equipped with an Elmar 50mm 3.5 lens was seized; that this camera was removed from INSLERMAN'S home by Special Agent O'TOOLE.

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LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

CHESTER M. PONTZ
Special Agent - F.B.I.
Albany, New York

Special Agent PONTZ will be expected to testify that on January 8, 1949, Special Agent JOHN J. O'TOOLE turned over to him a Leica camera, case #234730, and that this camera remained in his possession until January 9, 1949, when he personally delivered it to the F.B.I. Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

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LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

FBI Laboratory Technician
FBI Laboratory
Washington, D. C.

The name of this witness will be furnished prior to the trial.

He will be expected to testify that Film C, listed by the FBI Laboratory as Q153 (Grand Jury Exhibit #48) and Film D, listed by the FBI Laboratory as Q154 (Grand Jury Exhibit #47) were exposed with a Leica camera, which camera is described as #234730, equipped with Elmar 50mm 3.5 lens and a brown leather case.

(In connection with the above-described Leica camera, reference should be made to the portion of this report captioned "FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY.")

Kisseloff-8399

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JMK:KD
NY 65-14920

MICHAEL A. ~~X~~NOPPINGER
Registrar of Titles
Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles
21st Street and Guilford Avenue
Baltimore 18, Maryland

This individual, on subpoena duces tecum, can produce records of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles reflecting the following information:

First. The registration on August 2nd, 1937, of a 1934 Ford Sedan, motor #18-1011772, under Maryland Title #B-399127 to ESTHER CHAMBERS, whose address appears on such records as 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland. This witness will be expected to testify that the records of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles contain no record of the registration of the above-described automobile under any name prior to August 2, 1937. Further, that the application for registration filed by ESTHER CHAMBERS has been destroyed and that accordingly there is no record in that Department to reflect previous ownership or registration of the above-described Ford automobile.

Second. The registration on January 18, 1938 of the above-described Ford automobile to FRED ~~C~~XROHLFING, 4307 Springwood Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, under Maryland Title TB-477283.

Third. The registration on December 1, 1937, of a 1937 Ford fordor sedan, motor #18-4095821, under Maryland Title #B-457146 to ESTHER CHAMBERS, whose address appears on such records as 2124 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland. These records reflect that this 1937 Ford sedan was purchased by ESTHER CHAMBERS from the SCHMIDT MOTOR COMPANY, Randallstown, Maryland, for \$800, and that this vehicle is currently registered to ESTHER CHAMBERS at Bixler's Church Road, END 2, Westminster, Maryland.

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JMK:CHF
NY 65-14920

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SAMUEL A. ~~SCHMIDT~~, Owner
or
D. LLOYD ~~STOKER~~, Office Manager
of the
Schmidt Motor Company
Randallstown, Maryland

Either of these gentlemen will, on subpoena duces tecum, produce books and records reflecting in full the sale of a 1937 Ford automobile to ESTHER CHAMBERS on Tuesday, November 23, 1937. Such records reflect that the purchaser, ESTHER CHAMBERS, was given trade-in credit for a 1934 Ford automobile and the balance of the purchase price, \$486.75, was paid by her in cash.

Also books and records to show acquisition of and disposal of "trade-in" 1934 Ford automobile received from ESTHER CHAMBERS as noted above.

(The records reflect that the 1934 Ford automobile was sold by THE SCHMIDT MOTOR COMPANY on January 15, 1938 to FRED C. ROHLFING, 4307 Springwood Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland for \$275.00.)

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-1-

JMK:CHF
NY 65-14920

PROFESSOR HAROLD L. ~~CROSS~~
Associate Dean
Graduate School of Journalism
Columbia University
116th Street and Broadway
New York, New York

Professor CROSS, on subpoena duces tecum, can produce records of Columbia University which reflect that PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON attended the School of Journalism (now the Graduate School of Journalism) of Columbia University in the Spring term of 1927, and did not complete the course.

He also can produce, on subpoena duces tecum, the journalism record card for PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON which reflects that she passed a test in English and typewriting on January 15, 1927.

Kisseloff-8402

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LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

Mrs. ANNE TERRY WHITE
334 West 86th Street
New York, New York

(invest)

Mrs. WHITE, the widow of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, will be expected to testify that for many years she and her family rented various summer homes in New Hampshire. She will testify that, to the best of her recollection, she and her husband spent the summer of 1937 in a cottage called "Marginal Acres" at Hancock, New Hampshire, and this cottage was rented from LAUCHLIN CURRIE, the owner of the cottage at that time.

(It is noted that photographs of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS taken during the 1930's were exhibited to Mrs. WHITE and she stated she did not recognize the photographs of CHAMBERS as a person she had ever seen or met.)

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-1-
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JMK:CHF
NY 65-14920

~~EDITH BOND~~ STEARNS
Hotel Marlton
3 West 8th Street
New York, New York

This witness will be expected to testify that she is the owner of "STEARNS FARM," located near Peterborough, New Hampshire, and was the owner thereof in 1937. She will be expected to testify further that she is also the Director of the Peterborough Players, a dramatic group which stages dramatic productions during the summer season in a barn on the Stearns Farm.

This witness will also be expected to testify that she has no independent recollection of the dates on which the play "She Stoops to Conquer," was staged at the Stearns Farm, although she recalls that this play was put on by the Peterborough Players in her summer theater, and has no records reflecting the dates on which various plays were staged there. She will testify that the schedule of productions staged at her theater has always been published in the Peterborough, New Hampshire "Transcript," and that after examining issues of that publication dated August 5th, 1937, and August 12th, 1937, she can state that the play "She Stoops to Conquer" was staged at her theater from August 10th, 1937 through August 15th, 1937.

(One copy of each of the above-described issues of the Peterborough "Transcript" is in the possession of the New York Division.)

(Refer to allegation of CHAMBERS that ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS, and himself were at Peterborough during August, 1937, to see HARRY DEXTER WHITE.)--

Kisseloff-8404

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Secretary of State
or his designated representative
Washington, D. C.

Under subpoena duces tecum will produce leave tabulation card of ALGER HISS indicating latter was on annual leave from July 17, 1937 to August 14, 1937 inclusive. This itemized leave card reflects HISS took twelve days, two hours annual leave in July and eleven days, one hour annual leave in August, both 1937. He will also testify that such leave tabulation card does not reflect the address of ALGER HISS during the above leave period.

(See allegation JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, that together with HISS and wife, he made trip to Peterborough, New Hampshire, August, 1937, to contact HARRY DEXTER WHITE).

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(A)

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

The following persons have been heretofore listed as possible witnesses in this matter:

These data will be of value in the direct examination of witness in order to fully understand how he was brought into the various situations, either by allegation of another or his own direct statements. These data will make possible an anticipation of the cross examination of the witness, the credibility of the witness, and wherein he may be subject to attack.

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JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.:
George Crosley, Carl Carlson,
Vivian Chambers, Jay V. Chambers,
Lloyd Castwell, John Kelly,
Charles Adams, "Carl", "Karl",
"Bob", Arthur Dwyer, David Breen,
David Bream

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

The personal history and background of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as related by him is set forth hereinafter: (u)

I was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 1, 1901, as JAY VIVIAN CHAMBERS. My parents were JAY CHAMBERS and LAHA WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. To the best of my knowledge I was born on Diamond Street, in Philadelphia, and the attending physician was a Dr. DUNNING. My father was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but I do not know the exact year. He is now deceased. My mother was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and though I do not know the year of her birth, I believe that she is now about eighty years of age. She is now residing at 228 Earle Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island, New York. (u)

My father's parents were JAMES SAMPSON CHAMBERS, born in Philadelphia, and MEDORA ELIZABETH CARPENTER, who was born in either Philadelphia or Boston. (u)

My mother's parents were CHARLES WHITTAKER, born in Scotland, and MARY BLANCHARD, who was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. (u)

My own parents had only two children, myself and my brother RICHARD GODFREY CHAMBERS. I am unable to recall the exact date of my brother's birth but I believe that he was approximately two and one-half years younger than I and was probably born in 1904. He was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and the attending physician, I believe, was the same Dr. DUNNING. (u)

Subsequent to my birth, the family continued to live on Diamond Street for an indefinite length of time. Later they returned to New York City where my father was then working on various newspapers, including the "New York World", as a staff artist. I am unable to recall where we first resided upon moving to New York City. My grandfather, JAMES SAMPSON CHAMBERS had been a newspaperman and had more or less steered my father into this field. (u)

Kisseloff-8407

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-2-

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NY 65-14920

We then lived for approximately three or four years at an unrecalled address in Brooklyn, New York. Following this, we moved to 228 Earle Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island, New York, where my mother has resided ever since. All of my grandparents, with the exception of CHARLES WHITTAKER, died during my life span. The latter died shortly before my birth in 1901 of natural causes.

JAMES SAMPSON CHAMBERS died of natural causes in either 1923 or 1924 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. MEDORA ELIZABETH CARPENTER CHAMBERS died in about 1926 at Lynbrook, Long Island, of natural causes. I am unable to recall just where she was living at the time, but do know that it was nearby my own home. MARY BLANCHARD WHITTAKER died in a sanitarium in 1927. This sanitarium was located somewhere on the North Shore of Long Island.

I first attended the Lynbrook Grammar School in Lynbrook, Long Island, and was there for seven years from 1908 to 1915. I was able to skip one year in Grammar School. I recall that Mr. CHARLES VOSBURGH was the Principal of this school.

I next attended the South Side High School, Rockville Centre, Long Island, from 1915 to 1919. I know that I was graduated from this school, but I do not recall whether or not I actually received a diploma in view of a certain incident which occurred at the time of my graduation. Relative to this incident, I was given the class prophecy to write and wrote one which was rejected by the group of teachers which was to approve the prophecy. I was told to write a second one, which I did. That one was accepted, but when it came time to read the prophecy, I read the first one. I don't recall any of the particular prophecies but I do not feel that they were too bad. I further do not recall that any of my classmates objected upon my reading of this prophecy, but "they might very well have done so". As a result of this incident, my diploma was held up, but I am quite sure that they gave it to me later. The Principal, EDWARD COVERT, called me and my mother to his office relative to this affair, but I can't recall his particular remarks.

The reason I read the first prophecy instead of the accepted one was that I thought the first one to be better.

While in high school, I was associated with the following extracurricular activities: a men's club in Rockville Centre sponsored a basketball league for high school boys and I was a member of the winning team one year. I wrote for the school paper "The Owl". I was not on the staff of the paper but contributed to it probably during my junior and senior years in high school. I recall one contribution was a detective story. As far

Kisseloff-8408

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-3-

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NY 65-14920

as I can recall, I attended only one high school social which was a masquerade. I recall that I went to this dressed in the garb of the Ku-Klux Klan.

I recall the following persons as high school chums: WALTER SPELMAN - I believe he is still around Rockville Centre; FRED LYRA, who was a team-mate on my basketball team. He recently inherited some money and is still living around Rockville Centre; CHARLES LOSKAMP - he was the Editor of "The Owl" and probably is still living around Rockville Centre; PHILIP GRUENWALD, who was a great friend of mine during high school days. I think he is still living in Valley Stream, Long Island. We used to play hooky together. Another chum was EDWARD EVERETT EDSTROM. He was quite an athlete in high school and I think he is in politics in Valley Stream.

Relative to my high school teachers, I recall the following: Mrs. GRANCE KING, who is a sister of CHARLES VOSBURGH, Principal of the grammar school. Mrs. KING detested me for the reason that I misbehaved myself in her classes. At that time, she was ardently pro-League of Nations and I was anti-League. My strong views were the result of correspondence which I had with my grandfather CHAMBERS, who was an outstanding political writer for the "Philadelphia Ledger". In his letters, he presented his views on world affairs and commented on the views I expressed in letters to him. Grandfather CHAMBERS was convinced the League of Nations would not work. EDSTROM, GRUENWALD and I held the same views on the League of Nations and used to make life miserable for Mrs. KING in her classes.

I might point out here that my family on both sides have always been rock-rib Republicans from way back and my mother continues as such to this day.

Another teacher whom I recall was Miss EDITH HALFPENNY. She liked me. Miss ELIZABETH LAWSON I also recall as having been neutral in her views toward me.

Another teacher whom I recall was LAURA RICHMOND. She taught me chemistry. I believe that she didn't like me very well because of classroom pranks. These involved the usual pranks which occur in a chemistry laboratory.

I can recall only one other difficulty in which I became involved while in high school. I was once suspended, along with others, for an infraction of the school rules. As I recall the incident, we left the lunch room without authorization one morning. I used to play hooky frequently. On warm spring days I used to ride through the countryside on my bicycle.

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NY 65-14920

I recall there was absolutely no drinking when I was in high school. At various times during my high school days I thought I was in love with different girls but nothing of a serious nature developed and I do not recall specifically any of these romances.

My grandfather WHITTAKER was a school teacher, a writer, an inventor and a manufacturer. He was, I think, the Superintendent of Schools in Milwaukee at one time. He founded the first magazine in the Northwest. I believe it was called "Whittaker's Journal" or "Almanac". He invented the first hot and cold water faucets. He also invented hat racks for use under theatre seats. At one period he was a brass manufacturer. These activities centered mostly in Milwaukee and Chicago. He made and lost a fortune. About the time my mother came of age, they lost their money. She had to go to work. She went on the stage with a stock company and traveled all over the country. She came to New York sometime in the 1890's. Her family was then extremely poor. My grandparents opened a small restaurant. My mother waited on tables. There she met my father.

My grandfather WHITTAKER had been teaching French in the New York schools. At that point, he began to develop cancer of the throat. He was accused falsely of drinking because of the harshness of his voice and I believe he either was fired or resigned on account of this false accusation. He died soon after of cancer.

My Grandfather CHAMBERS' father died when he was about twelve. Some of the children went to live with relatives. He went to work as a printer's devil, according to the family legend, when he was about twelve or thirteen. He helped support his mother and two sisters. Through that print-shop experience, he worked himself up without any further schooling to be one of the outstanding political reporters on the "Philadelphia Ledger". There was a write-up two or three years ago in one of the Philadelphia papers on him. My Grandfather CHAMBERS drank quite hard. He married MEDORA CARPENTER, a very shallow, cranky woman, as I remember her. She couldn't stand drinking. My Grandfather was a terrific lady's man and she knew it. They had several children who died at birth. Only two survived -- my father and his sister, HELEN. When my grandfather was drinking he was hard to handle. You could hear him coming at a distance and the sound of his voice was enough to frighten children. He terrified my father to a point where he was very much under the thumb of his mother. He became very quiet, shy and introspective. He went to Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia, to study art and that further alienated him from his father. After he finished Drexel, my grandfather got him a job on one of the New York newspapers and at one time he was a staff artist for several. Then he married my mother, and according to my mother's story, my grandmother did as much as possible to wreck the marriage. So my earliest recollections are of my

Kisseloff-8410

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NY 65-14920

mother pacing up and down the rooms in Lynbrook carrying on imaginary and dramatic conversations with my father. There was an air of tenseness over the house. About 1908, my mother and father separated. He went to live in New York City and we stayed in Lynbrook -- my mother and the two children. My father gave us, I think, \$8.00 a week to live on. To eke that out my mother raised chickens, baked cakes and grew vegetables. I developed a small route in the town selling these things.

My parents were the intellectuals of that period; that is, were aware of the new ideas and read the latest books. I was brought up in an atmosphere of no religion at all. I was quite young when I asked my mother if God made the world. She said, "You are just picking up ideas from people". The world was formed, she said, by gases which solidified. Her attitude, impressed upon me, was that intelligent people just don't discuss religion. I recall that my brother and I did, however, go to an Episcopal Church Sunday School for a couple of weeks. The Pastor of this church was the Reverend PETER CLAUD CREVLING. It is my recollection that one of the children in the Sunday School was taken with whooping cough and my brother and I were blamed for giving it to him. We discontinued going to the Sunday School.

I would like to note here that the community of Lynbrook during this time was very small, consisting of not more than two hundred families. It was a country town. My family was regarded by the community as "peculiar". I recall that we were called the "French family", that being apparently the most radical term that they could think of.

Every summer my Grandfather CHAMBERS would arrive in Lynbrook for his vacation. This consisted of taking me and my brother with him on a tour of saloons. This used to put my mother in a frightful state of mind. About three years after my parents separated, my father came back home, but he was in disgrace. The first night he went away nothing had been said to us children. My mother said he wasn't coming back anymore when I asked. This gave me a feeling of sickness which I can still feel. My mother never attacked my father to us children, but she was able to convey to us that we shouldn't like him. During the years he stayed away, I turned against him. I couldn't stand the way he made her suffer.

When he came back, he lived entirely in his own room. When he came in the evening, I used to carry up a tray of supper to him. He often made efforts to conciliate me but I resented them. On Sundays, he had all his meals in his room. I don't think he ever came into the lower part of the house. That condition lasted until the time my brother killed himself. During a great many of these years, I scarcely spoke to him at all.

Kisseloff-8411

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NY 65-14920

The house was full of books. I read consistently from the time I was eight until today. I used to go off for long rambles by myself through the woods and became very much interested in nature. I can recall getting up about 5:00 o'clock in the morning and being gone for half a day. Strangely enough, the relationship with my brother was not a very conscious one. We were extremely fond of one another but were not very much aware of that and did not show it.

During this period, I guess when I was in high school, quite by chance I met a very remarkable woman who lived in Lynbrook. Her name was DOROTHEA MAUDE MONT~~Y~~ ELLEN. Her mother was a Russian and her father was a German. Her father had been the orchestra leader at the Court of Hanover. He lost this position and as a result the family became poor. She and her sister went abroad to make their own way. She came to the United States and taught music and became tutor for NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT. She had the mind of a highly cultured European. Everything Europe stood for in culture, she was aware of. She spoke Italian and French fluently.

Mrs. ELLEN was the dominant force in the early years of my adolescence. I had already begun to teach myself German. She taught me German and French and used to talk German with me. She gave me my first understanding of music but most important she was a European and made me aware of the old European tradition of culture as a continuing process. At a later stage when I was exposed to European influences such as Marx, Lenin, Tolstoy, etc., I was prepared for them. In the early stage our relationship was cemented in a peculiar way. I think it was the beginning of a ctive political interest on my part. It took the form of intense sympathy for the Irish nationalism. This partly came out of family background which I carried to a new pitch. I was very much excited by the Easter Week Rebellion. I became moderately anti-British as a result. Mrs. ELLEN was also anti-British. We met on this common ground.

I met her in the Lynbrook High School Auditorium at some kind of lecture or gathering of that kind. We began talking. She was a very isolated person in that community too. She was also unhappily married.

I would like to state here that my friendship with Mrs. ELLEN was not an "affair" and there was no scandal. She was a very religious woman. She was an ardent Christian Scientist and tried to convert me without success.

Her husband was CLARENCE ELLEN, who operated a business in New York City. He rented big office buildings, one of which I recall was Aeolian Hall. Earlier he was the owner of a business for manufacturing iron chains. Mr. ELLEN still lives and resides at Freeport, Long Island. His office, I believe, is located in the Salmon Tower Building, which is located at 42nd

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JJW:KD
NY 65-14920

Street near Fifth Avenue. Mrs. ELLEN is now dead. I believe Mr. ELLEN remarried after her death.

My association with Mrs. ELLEN covered a period from 1915 until 1938. However, I saw little of her during the period in which I was connected with the Communist Party and the underground apparatus. She was hostile to Communism. After I broke from the apparatus, she came to visit me on one occasion. I believe that in Douglaston, Long Island, to which place Mr. and Mrs. ELLEN moved from Lynbrook, she was prominent in the community.

During my high school period, I went through my first religious experience. This existed entirely in the mind and I gave no outward display. I found that this personal religion wasn't for me. I was unable to bridge the gap.

I also had during this period no answer to the question of what I was going to do after high school. I was unable to go to my father for consultation. However, there was pressure from him to make a decision. When I was graduated from high school, my father wanted me to go to work. My mother wanted me to go to college. I did not want to go to college. About this time, I made the friendship of ANTHONY MULLER. His father was a grim old Prussian. His mother was French or Alsatian. Their home was literally split over the war. His father and he were feuding. He wanted to run away to join the United States Army and I helped him to do that. I would like to note here that my assistance to him did not involve getting myself into any difficulty. When MULLER came back from the war, he was unsettled and so was I, having by that time graduated from high school. We cooked it up to run away from home so we went to Baltimore. We got there on Saturday night and took a room in a "flea-bag hotel" near the Calvert Station. On Sunday, we roamed around the city. Monday, we went to an office on Utah Street where day laborers were being hired to work in Washington. They were hiring for the Engel and Agvenor Construction Company. They hired ANTHONY right away but turned me down. They looked at my hands and commented that they were the wrong kind. The fellows who had been hired were lined up to get passes on the railroad to Washington. Some of them pulled me into the line. They made me take off my jacket and roll up my sleeves. I then walked past the man handing out tickets and he gave me one. I went to Washington and they put me to work at once.

This was in connection with the job of laying streetcar tracks on New York Avenue in that city. My work consisted of chipping stone with a cold chisel. The construction company leased a couple of hotels and some of the men slept there and some slept in barracks some distance away. It is my recollection that I used the name of CHARLES ADAMS on this job.

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NY 65-14920

This was my introduction to the proletariat. When they pulled me into the line I felt "these are very decent people". It was an international mob, many of whom spoke a foreign language.

I would place the time of my going to Washington in the summer or fall of 1919. I worked there three or four months. I know that the Armistice of November, 1918, found me still in high school and I believe I was graduated in June, 1919.

ANTHONY MULLER also worked on this job. To the best of my recollection I had no trouble in Washington and on the contrary I had very little outside activities with the result that I saved everything I made. As a consequence, when this job folded in about September of 1919, I had quite a little stake saved.

During the time that I was working in Washington I wrote my mother fairly regularly, but I never told her exactly what I was doing or where I was located in Washington. I subsequently learned from my mother that through grandfather CHAMBERS the family had tried to get the Washington Police to track me down. However, the police either didn't bother or they were not successful in locating me.

I might state here that I now recall that the hotel in which I lived in Washington was operated by a Mr. BENEDICT. During my stay in Washington, I worked and lived under the name of CHARLES ADAMS.

When this job in Washington was completed, TONY and I travelled to New Orleans, Louisiana, by train. In general, we were headed for Mexico. Upon arriving in New Orleans, we first rented a room in a hotel located not far from the Southern Railroad Station. During the course of the next several days we discovered that it was very hard to secure work in New Orleans. I recall that there was some kind of a depression at the time. After several days we left this first lodging and found a cheaper room at 821 Bienville Street. This was in the old French quarter. The building in which the room was located was owned and operated by a Mrs. NICHOLAS, who was the Irish wife of a Greek peanut vendor. This woman was intoxicated every time I saw her.

I recall that the sister of Mrs. NICHOLAS also lived in this house and that she was dying of consumption. There was also another couple living there, the man being an individual named SAM MONTI and the woman was known as "ONE-EYED ANNIE". The latter was a prostitute and SAM used to procure for her. A great friend of SAM MONTI'S also lived here and his name was LOUIS CASHOO (ph.). All of these people were poor, penniless and in the lower depths.

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NY 65-14920

I tried for some time to get a job but was unsuccessful. I then decided to live on a loaf of bread a day, eating the first half during the early part of the day, and the remainder for my supper. I naturally became weak after a time, but I was never hospitalized. To the best of my recollection I did this for a couple of months. One evening I was lying there, feeling incapable of moving, when LOUIS CASHOO came into the room and took a good look at me and went out again. I found he had left fifty cents on the table. This gave me quite a feeling on the decency of poor people. LOUIS wasn't working either at that time.

During this time TONY ~~MULLER~~ continued to reside with me and also was unemployed. However, TONY got around more than I and had made friends among some veterans. At that point I hooked my clothes and bought myself some old Army clothing.

I was trying to ship out of New Orleans on a boat, but I discovered something I knew nothing about at that time; the union port. I have forgotten what the hitch was. Maybe it was because of my age. I couldn't get in the union. So I proposed to an old fellow who lived downstairs that he pose as my father and in that way I could get my papers. He stated, however, that he was an ex-Secret Service man and everyone knew him around there. So he turned me down. I then proposed to Mrs. NICHOLAS to do the same. She agreed. When Mrs. NICHOLAS and I went to the Port Authority, or whatever office it was necessary to go to, Mrs. NICHOLAS, as usual, was drunk. She got all the data balled up, and besides that I did not look like her son. So I never got any papers.

SAM MONTI had been a ship worker and suggested we look for work at the shipyard. We TONY and I, went there and found a long line waiting for the same thing. So that ended that. TONY then decided to join the Marines. I wrote home and gave them my address and they sent me money to come home. My grandfather (CHAMBERS) wired me right away. I gave some of this money to TONY and bought a ticket home.

It is my recollection that TONY enlisted in the Marines in New Orleans probably in November, 1919. I do not know TONY'S present whereabouts, nor if his family still resides in Lynbrook. I have not seen him in years. I believe that I used the name of CHARLES ADAMS in New Orleans.

On my return home my mother and father reached a compromise relative to my future. I was to attend college, but was to work until the 1920 college opening. At this time my father decided to take me into his office as a filing clerk. This was FRANK SEAMAN AND COMPANY, an advertising firm, 33rd Street and 4th Avenue, New York City. This firm is now out of business, I understand. He was worried if he introduced me as his son

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NY 65-14920

into the firm people would think he was favoring me. My father was head of the Art Department. He introduced me as CHARLES WHITTAKER. I worked there probably from the end of 1919 until August of 1920 and did very well for myself. I got several raises. The secret of my identity leaked out after a while, and I think by the time I left it was pretty well known that I was JAY CHAMBERS' son.

The plan was that I was to enter Columbia. But at FRANK SEAMAN'S, I met a young copywriter named HOWARD FILLEBROWN and he took a friendly interest in me. He was a Williams' man. He urged me to go to Williams. He had probably known that I was CHAMBERS' son. My mother was enthusiastic for Williams. She had always been against Columbia because of the number of Jews and because it was such a big place. Sometime in the Fall, I went up to Williams and took a pre-entrance examination in advanced German. There weren't many people on the campus at that time, but I felt very uneasy about the place. But I was admitted and eventually my furniture was shipped to Williams. In September, 1920, I went up to matriculate. At that time there were a lot of people on the campus. I looked the place over carefully and decided Williams was not for me. I was sure my parents could not stand the expenses. The prices in the restaurant, for example, were out of my reach. So I made a decision the first day and took the night train for New York. I went to Columbia before I went home and matriculated there. At Columbia I also had a couple of deficiencies but they permitted me to enter if I passed an intelligence test, which I did.

I was admitted and assigned MARK VAN DOREN as Faculty Advisor.

I would like to note here that I was at college much against my will. It seemed to me the strangest, most unreal place I could imagine. Then too, I myself was a very strange character. I had worked and knocked around which made me feel that these people at the university were unreal. I had no idea as to how to get along in a great mob of people. At this time I was living at home and commuting daily to college.

At that time I was a staunch supporter of Calvin Coolidge, who had just put down the Boston Police Strike. I recall that I was such an admirer of COOLIDGE that I went to a meeting at Madison Square Garden to hear him speak. Just before I arrived the doors were shut due to the large crowd and I couldn't gain entrance. I then climbed a fire-escape and got in in this manner. This probably would have been during the 1920 Presidential campaign. During that period, I wrote several letters to newspapers in support of COOLIDGE.

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NY 65-14920

At the same time I began to think religiously again in an awkward way. I wrote some religious poetry which I showed to VAN DOREN, who was my English Professor. He said that it was very interesting but that it contained "a pathological fallacy", which I had never heard of until then. This fallacy, according to VAN DOREN, was that "God operates in nature". I think that was the beginning of my intellectual pulverization in college. VAN DOREN at that time was a "liberal rationalist". He had just written a book on the life of DRYDEN and was much under the influence of the seventeenth century English philosophers.

I used to eat my lunch, which I carried, with others in the locker room and gym. Most of these boys were young Jewish intellectuals. Most were socialists and had been "YPSL's". Some were extreme leftists. One of the most extreme was JOHN WALDHORN GASSNER. I recall the following as some of that group:

~~CHARLES WAGNER~~ - now on the City Desk of the New York "Daily Mirror". Now anti-Communist.

~~LOUIS ZUCKOFSKY~~ - he was and probably still is a poet.

~~MEYER SHAPIRO~~

~~NAT ROSENZWEIG~~ - who later changed his name to ~~ROSEN~~. He became a Communist or a close fellow-traveller, and was a doctor in the Mental Section of Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

~~DAVID ZABIADONSKY~~

~~GUY ENDOR~~ - he later became a very successful script writer in Hollywood.

~~IRVING KAPLAN~~

From these young zealots I had my first exposure to Marxists ideas. We used to have long and violent arguments in which they tried to convert me to Marxism. I would like to note, however, that all these boys were not socialists to the same degree, for example, CHARLES WAGNER was never violently socialist.

For a long time the ideas of these boys had no success with me, but I was more and more restless at Columbia. I couldn't see the purpose of my being there. I had on the whole very good grades, in fact, I received mostly A grades and I didn't have to work very hard to make them. I began to cut classes and spending most of my time playing handball in

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NY 65-14920

the gym or working out with the wrestling squad. I was never on the wrestling team, but I recall that GUS PETERSON was the coach at that time. I recall that my particular instructor in wrestling was a member of the team named WOLFE, and he was a southern boy and was a senior at the time.

To the best of my recollection, I did not do too much of anything during my first two years at Columbia. I was convinced now that my mission in life was to be a poet. I also began writing for the school literary publication "Morningside". I remember that I wrote a war story, the exact title of which I have forgotten, but which concerned itself with a fellow who went off to fight the Communists. I also had become a rather successful salesman of the magazine on the campus.

Sometime late in my freshman year or early in my sophomore year I was elected to the Editorial Board of the magazine and at the end of my sophomore year, I was elected its Editor-in-Chief.

Through my literary efforts I met a number of other students including the following:

MORTIMER ADLER - he is now at the University of Chicago. He and IRVING KAPLAN were pretty close friends.

C. STANLEY HART - he was also on the "Morningside" and later became an instructor in the Fine Arts Department at Columbia. He may be still there.

HENRY ROSENTHAL - he is now the Rabbi at the YMHA located on Lexington Avenue in New York City. I also met ROSENTHAL'S great friend, LIONEL TRILLING, who is now an English Professor at Columbia.

ROBIN MONTAGUE - he was the son of a Philosophy Professor at Columbia who was a materialist (as against an idealist) and was Columbia's "Pink". ROBIN MONTAGUE and I were good friends until he killed himself sometime in the 1920s. I do not know if he ever graduated from Columbia, but consider it probable that he had left college.

Among others that I knew at Columbia were the following:

JOHN CAHILL - former United States Attorney, Southern District of New York.

FRANK HOGAN - now District Attorney in New York City.

HERBERT SOLOW - now one of the editors of "Fortune".

Kisseloff-8418

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JJW:KD
NY 65-14920

~~HENDERSON~~ - now head of the Cannery Union, CIO. He later became a Communist and probably still is. He was not a Communist at Columbia.

~~ROLAND KAPP~~ - he is mentioned elsewhere in connection with my underground activities though he was not a part thereof.

~~ROBINSON MORTON~~ - like KAPP he is also mentioned elsewhere. He is with "Life" magazine, Advertising Department, in Detroit, Michigan.

~~LANGSTON HUGHES~~ - he was a negro and later became a Communist, and I knew him during the time I was in the Party. I was not too well acquainted with him at Columbia.

~~JACK RUSH~~ - originally named ~~RUSSIANOFF~~. His father was a dentist in Brooklyn, who was, I think, Treasurer of the Jewish Daily "Forward". JACK RUSH was the brother of HOLLY RUSH, who is the wife of ~~CLIFTON PADIMAN~~.

~~TED HECHT~~ - I knew him very well and I believe that he is now in the Newark school system. I think that his son is employed at "Time" magazine.

~~CLIFTON PADIMAN~~ - I also met him at this time.

ELLIOTT BELL - I knew him very slightly. He is New York State Banking Commissioner.

JOSEPH McGOLDRICK - I knew him slightly. He was the Comptroller during the LaGuardia Administration. I do not know if he would remember me.

I knew scores of people at Columbia, but I am unable to recall any additional names right now. I do not think that I had any enemies in Columbia other than those individuals who later became Communists and thus would now be my enemy.

There are three people whom I have saved to the end who became close friends. HENRY BANG is the first of these. During freshman hazing they painted our faces and I was trying to wash the stuff off. HENRY BANG gave me some hypo and in the course of our conversation I discovered he lived about a half mile away from me. We commuted and spent most of our free time together after this incident. HENRY is now or was when I last knew working for Bell Telephone as an installer of automatic dialing systems. I haven't seen him in the last fifteen years, but I believe he is still in New York.

Kisseloff-8419

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NY 65-14926

BANG introduced me to ALVIN BARBOUR, who was a Minister's son. He came from Katonah, New York. Through them I met another Methodist Minister's son named EDWARD LEWIS, with whom I later roomed in Hartley Hall. ALVIN BARBOUR when I last knew of him was connected with a geneo-logical firm in New York City. I have passed him on the street a few times.

EDWARD LEWIS was a cripple. His father was Minister of the Methodist Church in Baldwin, Long Island, about four miles from Lynbrook, and I spent a great deal of time with him at his home. I became practically a member of that family. He worked very hard to convert me to Methodism and I used to attend that church. I did not find Methodism a very satisfying experience. EDWARD LEWIS had a brother named MORGAN, who was in the Navy during World War I. MORGAN and I were pretty good friends. When he came back from the war his father got him a job in one of the banks in Baltimore. Some time after, MORGAN disappeared and the family claimed they never knew where he went. It is my hunch that he may have embezzled some of the bank's funds. There never was any publicity about this.

The LEWISES had a summer place at Lordship, Connecticut, which is near Bridgeport, and I spent part of one summer there. This would have been in 1922. From there I started on a bicycle trip with another Columbia boy named JOHN BAGLEY. I have no idea what has become of him. He was from New York City, the son of a widow. We went up through the Berkshires and crossed over the mountains near Lebanon. I recall we slept on the mountain one night. We went to Albany and we met ALVIN BARBOUR, who was working on the Hudson River Night Line during the summer vacation. BARBOUR introduced us to that section of Albany known as the "GUT", which is around Division Street. BAGLEY and I spent the better part of one night in a house of prostitution. We bicycled back to New York. This trip took the better part of a week. I last met EDWARD LEWIS in Washington, probably about 1936. I don't remember where I met him, but he was teaching mathematics at Howard University and was living on 17th Street in a basement room. We spent the evening chatting and I have not seen him since. I do not know the present whereabouts of MORGAN LEWIS.

Upon my return to Columbia at the beginning of my sophomore year, I thought I would like to live on the campus instead of commuting. I do not recall that there was any objections to this from my family. I roomed with EDWARD LEWIS in Hartley Hall and I believe I moved in with him some time in the latter part of 1921 or early 1922.

As I have previously mentioned, I was elected Editor-in-Chief of the "Morningside" at the end of my sophomore year. Upon my return to school in the fall of 1922, we set to work to get out the first edition of the magazine.

Kisseloff-8420

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NY 65-14920

~~X~~ At this time I fell under the intellectual influence of STANLEY HART. He was a Trenton, New Jersey boy and was a great friend of the modernist composer, ANTHIL. HART thought we should have more cynicism and get away from more lyrical characters in the magazine, so we got out the so-called "Profanist Issue" of the "Morningside". To this issue I contributed under the name of JOHN KELLY, a short blasphemous thing called "Play For Puppets", and two poems under the signature of MALVERN HILL. These poems were "horseplay" and were in themselves a satire on modern poetry. There was also in that issue a short story by a fellow named PAUL MOPHARIAN. I did not know when we published it, but found out later, that that story had strong homosexual implications, or at least some such implications. I think STANLEY HART had a poem in there and probably CHARLIE WAGNER also contributed something. As the editor of the magazine, I, of course, had read the MOPHARIAN story, but it did not mean anything to me at that time.

That issue of the magazine sold out in about two hours. Professor JOHN ERSKINE had general supervision over the "Morningside" and he immediately raised a cry that I in particular, and in general no one else, had cleared the issue. The New York papers got hold of that magazine and gave it "full treatment". The principal objection from the college authorities and the newspapers was to the blasphemous piece which I had written; also, everyone was puzzled by the ambiguous poetry appearing therein, which could mean anything to anyone, depending on what was in his mind. The "Play For Puppets", which I wrote, was on the story of the resurrection of Christ. It was chiefly a conversation between two Centurians who were guarding the tomb of Christ and who would rather have been at home on their weekend.

As soon as this got into the papers, it caused a little earthquake at Columbia and Professor ODELL, who was in the English Department, is said to have talked to Dean HAWKES urging that I be expelled. Instead I was called before a student board, of which the only member I recall was COREY FORD, who later became a prominent writer. I believe the decision of the board was that I should resign as editor of the publication.

This uproar took me by surprise. I had no expectation that this thing was going to happen, so I became very much demoralized and started to cut classes on a big scale. While I was in that mood, a classmate named BERT LUTTON said he knew what was the matter with me and what to do. He brought a bottle of whiskey around to my room in Hartley Hall and for the first time I had a few drinks. As frequently happens when a person gets drunk for the first time, I tore the place apart. For a while thereafter I kept up drinking. By this I don't mean that I was never sober, however, I did get drunk frequently. I would like to state however, that none of my drinking escapades received any publicity, nor did they lead to arrest or other public disclosure.

Kisseloff-8421

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NY 65-14920

At that time I came to the conclusion that I wasn't learning anything at Columbia anyway. I filled up my room with books and began to read all day instead of attending classes. Apparently in January, 1923, I dropped out of Columbia. I just stopped going to classes. I did not leave the campus, however. I think that my room was taken away from me sometime during this period, presumably I had paid my room rent through the end of the semester and when the semester ended I continued to sleep in another dormitory on the campus. I used to sleep on the floor, occasionally in MEYER SHAPIRO'S room. I also recall having slept on the floor in JACK RUSH'S and ROLAND KAPPI'S rooms. I probably also slept in CHARLIE WAGNER'S room occasionally. It was at this time that I met SENDER CARLIN. CARLIN was from someplace outside of New York. I met him in MEYER SHAPIRO'S room and learned that he was connected with the Russian-American Relief.

During this period my particular friend was LEWIS ZUKOFSKY. He was and is a poet. He lived on the East Side of New York, probably on Chrystie Street. He did not live on the campus. He encouraged me to write poetry. I greatly admired things that he wrote. Also at this period I spent a great deal of time wandering over the Palisades and the River Road with CHARLIE WAGNER and ROBIN MONTAGUE (now deceased). While I was wandering around the Palisades, I got a liking for that section. It was this fondness that attracted me to that section when I rented the "Castle" some years later.

I met a fellow named "RED" HILL during this period, who had been expelled from Wesleyan. His father was a Methodist Minister. "RED" and I used to do a good deal of drinking together. He later became quite a successful newspaperman on the "Herald Tribune", HILL and ED PENDRAY later lived in the house at Avenue B and 11th Street in which my wife and GRACE LUMPKIN lived.

During this period I became very friendly with MEYER SHAPIRO. I had known him from my freshman year but we had not become very close friends. I also used to spend a lot of time in ALVIN BARBOUR'S room. MEYER was, and is, a painter and is now a professor of fine arts at Columbia. He started me painting. I never did very much with it but I used to work at it. He also gave me my first understanding of modern art. Although my father was an artist, we had never discussed art.

As a result of this interest in art, MEYER and I decided to spend the summer of 1923 in Europe. We planned to work our way across and back. While we were discussing this, another boy entered the picture, HENRY ZELINSKY. He was a friend of ZUKOFSKY and was a student at CCNY. ZUKOFSKY used to bring him around Columbia. He, too, wanted to go to Europe and the three of us decided we would go.

Kisseloff-8422

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NY 65-14920

We tried to get jobs on various boats. ZELINSKY and MEYER SHAPIRO got jobs in the galley on a Dutch line ship but I was unable to get a position. My father had bought me a couple of Liberty Bonds during the first World War and I asked him if I could cash them for my passage. Very much to my surprise he readily agreed. My mother, on the other hand, very much opposed my going to Europe. SHAPIRO and ZELINSKY sailed first on one of the Dutch ships. This would have been in the early summer of 1923. I was to meet them through the American Express in Berlin. Shortly after I sailed on the Seidlitz, a North German Lloyd ship. SHAPIRO and ZELINSKY had seaman's passes and when they got to Holland, they discovered these passes were no longer good for travel outside of Holland. This subsequently caused us considerable difficulty in traveling about Europe that Summer.

ZELINSKY and SHAPIRO entered Germany illegally and, although they were stopped by the police once, they got into no serious difficulty. They got a room with one Frau HAUPT in Berlin, who at that time was having an affair with a German Police Officer. Because of that she was lenient with her two guests. They did not have to register with the police immediately.

I landed at Bremen and proceeded to Berlin and contacted them through the American Express. When I met them I found they were in touch with another Columbia student who had arrived, DAVID ZABLODOWSKY. We had very little contact with ZABLODOWSKY, however. The three of us lived in the HAUPT house for about a month. After about a month, it was absolutely necessary for Frau HAUPT to have us registered with the police and, because SHAPIRO and ZELINSKY had no valid passports, this was impossible. Therefore, we went to the American Embassy to see what countries we could enter with seamen's passports. We found that the only country we could enter was Belgium. We had some difficulties to overcome in leaving Germany, none of which had serious results. We proceeded by train to Brussels.

We obtained a room in a cheap hotel. Through the American Student Exchange at the University of Brussels, we were directed to an apartment on a street near the Department of Agriculture in Brussels. SHAPIRO painted a great deal and we made sightseeing trips to Antwerp and Leige. I made a trip to Paris by myself, I was there about a week. Most of my time was spent roaming about the city looking it over. Then I returned to Brussels. Presently ZELINSKY and SHAPIRO returned on the Dutch Line and I returned to the United States on the Belganland, a ship of the Red Star Lines, from Antwerp. I arrived in New York in the fall of 1923.

A short time after my return to the United States, CHARLIE WAGNER told me of a job in the New York Public Library. He had been thinking of taking the job but had turned it down. The job was taking care of the Newspaper Room at night from about 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. I liked that very much

Kisseloff-8423

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
-18-
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JJW:KD
NY 65-14920

because it gave me an income and free days in which to write. I could read and study there. At that time I decided I would have another go at college. I decided I was going to pay my own way, or most of it. My mother was at me to complete my college course so I saved money and must have entered Columbia again in the Fall of 1924. During most of that time I lived at home, but for sometime during this period I shared a room with HENRY BANG on 144th or 145th Street. He had lived there for sometime and had asked me at one point if I would share it and cut his rental. I think there was a fire in the room one day or night when we were away, and that's why we were forced to leave that room. I believe we moved to another room for a short time and then I left. I probably roomed with BANG about two or three months all together.

BANG lived near the village of East Rockaway on Long Island. In the years when I first knew him at Columbia we used to spend our week-ends boating and swimming out there. He did not finish Columbia. He left before I did, probably in the beginning of his sophomore year and went to work for the telephone company. After he did that he bought a canoe. We then spent all our spare time in that canoe. At that time what is now Atlantic Beach was undeveloped. We used to paddle from East Rockaway to Atlantic Beach. We had a squad tent which we set up in one of the hollows between the dunes and at least during one of my summer vacations, probably the summer after I returned from Europe, I spent most of the time there by myself. It was in that tent that I made my extensive study of Fabian Socialism. On weekends BANG and others would come out.

I would like to note that I cannot recall specifically what I did during the summer of 1921. In this connection, however, I probably spent much of the Summer camping on Long Island, as referred to heretofore. Beginning about that year and continuing up through 1931, I recall that I spent much of my time during the Summers camping.

In the summer of 1924, I hitchhiked to Seattle and back. I am sure of this date because I know it was after I joined the Communist Party, which I have placed as January, 1924. I think I probably took a month or six weeks' vacation from the library. I made this trip alone and returned alone. In Seattle, I stayed for four or five days with ROBINSON MORTON, whose home was there. I did not look for work. I took this trip to see the country, while I was in Seattle, I joined the IWW. I had hitched out there with a man and his wife from someplace in the Dakotas. The man was a member of the IWW and he gave me instructions on how to jump freight trains. In those days each train was ruled by an IWW man and there was a distinct advantage in having an IWW card. I never did anything for the IWW. I think I never visited the Hall in Seattle more than twice and never visited

Kisseloff-8424

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JJW:KD
NY 65-14920

any other IWW Hall. I was not arrested and did not encounter any other trouble on this trip.

On the way out to Seattle, I wrote some poetry and one or two of these poems were published in "The Nation". They would probably have appeared sometime in 1924 or 1925, after I returned to New York. These poems were probably published through the agency of MARK VAN DOREN. One of these poems was about "cottonwood trees" and the other about "eating watermelons".

When I returned to New York, I went back to work for the New York Public Library, I presume. In this connection I now recall that I was hired by a Mr. FOX, whose first name I believe was LEWIS. He was in charge of the Newspaper Section of the Library. At this time I began to "fool around" with a girl named GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON, the wife of KENNETH HUTCHINSON, who the last I heard was an editor of "The Nation". GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON'S maiden name was ~~ZIMMERMAN~~. At this time the HUTCHINSONS were living under the Russian Bear Restaurant on Second Avenue. HUTCHINSON became aware of my affair with his wife and was disturbed. He and I took a long bus ride one evening, at which time he asked me to lay off his wife, which I did. However, she wouldn't lay off me. She used to come up to the library at night and hang around my desk until I finally got rough and told her it was over. This lasted for some months. She later became a Communist, and having separated from HUTCHINSON in about 1925, she rented a very small house in Whitestone, Long Island. She was working then on the Encyclopedia Britannica. One night, she either came to the library or I met her by chance, and she suggested that I go to her home with her. Thereafter, I moved in with her in this Whitestone house. I lived there with her for about a year. I think she subsequently married a Negro Communist named NEWTON. This house, a very small one, had one room upstairs, one room downstairs, and a kitchen in the rear of the lower floor. I am unable to recall the exact location.

At this time there was a Communist cell in the New York Public Library. It was headed by a Mrs. ~~ABRAMS~~. She was a Czech, as was her husband. Both were Communist Party members. The cell contained about five or six people, one of whom was a fellow named ~~WEISSMAN~~. WEISSMAN'S Party name was ~~BRACKETT~~. He was, for a time at least, Treasurer of the Newspaper Guild Unit of the "New York Times" about 1940. There were two Communists who visited the library and who had special privileges, private desks, and special help. They were looked after by Mrs. ABRAMS. These two Communists were ANNA ~~ROCHESTER~~ and GRACE ~~HUTCHINS~~. These women were not employed by the Library. They were doing research work, presumably for the Communist Party. This cell was an underground unit, of course, and meetings were held at Mrs. ABRAMS' house. I cannot now recall where she lived. It was there that I met her husband.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JJW:KD
NY 65-14920

The Party presently attached some organizers to this cell and one of these organizers used to hold meetings in front of the library at noon-time. That organizer was DALE ZEISMAN, alias JACK HARDY. The chief function of that Communist Party cell was to distribute leaflets in the library.

While I was in the library, a little dark man used to come to my desk who always asked for Hungarian newspapers from Budapest. He spoke excellent German. At this time I was a member of SCOTT NEARING'S group. This group was studying the "law of social revolutions". My project was the Hungarian Revolution of 1918, so I began to talk to this fellow about that revolution. One night he told me he had been in the Hungarian Revolutionary Government and if I would come to his room after work, he would tell me the whole story of it. He was an extremely intelligent man and had a quiet authority in his manner which impressed me very much. I did go to his room on one occasion. It was in some old house in the vicinity of Penn Station in Manhattan, between 8th and 9th Avenues, around 30th Street. There was no heat in the room and the only furniture was a couple of chairs, a table and a bed. He told me of the revolution and that he was the Western European Representative of the Comintern. This man never told me his name, but I have an idea it was BELA SZANTIL. SZANTIL was the Assistant Commissar for war in the Revolutionary Government. He impressed me as the ideal Bolshevik. He lived in complete poverty. I never saw him again.

After my brother graduated from South Side High School, which was probably in 1923, he went to Colgate University. He was a completely different character from me. He was a gentle, merry and athletic boy. He was a talented carpenter when he was young. When he went to Colgate University, everyone expected that he would have a bright college career. The first thing that happened to him apparently was that he did not make a fraternity. When he came home on his first vacation, I discovered that he was drinking and that he had suddenly developed an interest in reading and an admiration for the "French Rationalists". He had become an atheist and was a complete skeptic in every field. He was also a devout Darwinian. I was still strongly influenced by TOLSTOY at that time, which shows that I was not a devout MARXIST, and I tried to interest my brother in TOLSTOY and MARX. However, he was just as skeptical about them as about anyone else.

My brother disappeared from Colgate for a couple of weeks and no one knew where he was. Shortly after that he left the college and came home.

When I became a Communist, I completely broke away from the dominating influence of my mother and became more sympathetic to my father. Until then I had been her favorite son. While I was working at Seamons,

Kisseloff-8426

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JJH:KD
NY 65-14920

I used to ride to and from work with my father and I made the discovery that he was a very human creature and became as fond of him as he would let me. When my brother came back from college, my mother transferred all her affections to him and had a powerful influence on him.

After his return from college, my brother began to drink more and more heavily. This was during prohibition and it got so that he was drunk most of the time. He used to travel with a crowd of good-for-nothing town boys and they would drive around from one speakeasy to another. At last my mother asked me if I would go with him and keep watch over him.

In the rear of my mother's house, my brother had build a little house, which was intended for a tool shed. He had piped gas into it and had also built a small fireplace therein. One night he did not meet me at the train as he usually did before an evening's carousing, and that worried me. On some hunch, I looked into the little house and found him with the gas on, unconscious. I carried him into the big house and brought him back to consciousness. He cursed me for bringing him back to life.

At the same time he frequently urged me to commit suicide with him. His theme was that the whole history of our family showed that we were unfitted for the world and that we ought to be smart enough to get out of it. I could not go along with him on this.

This situation was complicated by another. My mother's mother lived on a small pension. My grandfather was a Civil War Veteran. This gave her a small income. Probably around 1920, she came to live in New York, but I never knew much about her personal life, except that after my grandfather's death, she had been engaged to marry the President of the Erie Railroad. The marriage had not come off and she was very much discouraged. I used to hear her telling my mother that this man was persecuting her, to which I did not pay very much attention. She was a very striking and intelligent woman. She spoke French as well as English.

One evening when I came home from college, my mother said that the Jersey City Police had communicated through the Lynbrook Police that my grandmother had been picked up by the Jersey City Police and had been put in an insane ward in a hospital in Jersey City. We went over right away and found my grandmother in a ward with other insane women. We found her quiet and calm. I think she had been picked up extra-legally because there was no difficulty in getting her out.

I learned that she had been living at the YWCA in Jersey City. In the middle of the night she ran out to the street in her nightgown crying that "those old Jews" had drilled a hole in her ceiling and had started to pump gas into her room.

Kisseloff-8427

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
-22-

JJW:KD
NY 65-14920

In that period I used to wander a great deal at night, brooding on my family, which seemed to represent in miniature the whole crisis of the middle class. One night around midnight, I suddenly came upon my grandmother stadding alone at a trolley stop. I thought she was living in New York. She did not show any surprise at seeing me. She said something about someone calling to her and asked me if I couldn't hear the voice. I urged her to go home but presently she took a trolley to Brooklyn and it was a short time after that that she was picked up in Jersey City.

As soon as she moved in with us, she began to tear that already distraught household apart. It was feared that she might kill one of us so it was arranged that I used to sit up at night and watch her. She had delusions that someone was trying to asphyxiate her with gas and was poisoning her food; therefore, she took to cooking in her own room. She kept the door to her room shut and locked and sat in there at night screaming unpleasantries about my father. Frequently I was sent to take knives away from her and to step between her and my father when she threatened him with scissors. At one point she manufactured a so-called "curative" ointment in her room, which she put up and labeled in a container, and used to peddle in the town of Lynbrook. She had a habit of lying in wait for my father on his return from work. When he arrived, she would stare at him and cry, "Oh, that depraved face". I gathered that she was afflicted with paranoia.

This situation lasted for years. I think she died in 1929. About six months before she died, she underwent a very drastic physical change. Her face began to sag and she looked dull. It was obvious that she was getting much worse. My mother called in three doctors with the idea of having her committed. However, they were unable to get anywhere with her. Later, three other doctors were called in. These three found my grandmother wearing a fur coat and three hats. She was committed and died a short time after. The sanatorium to which she was committed is located somewhere on the North Shore of Long Island. I do not know just where. It may have been Kings Park (Sanatorium).

My grandmother CHAMBERS had come to live with us during this period but she left and took a place of her own because the old ladies did not get along at all.

In 1922 or 1923, after the trouble at Columbia, MARK VAN DOREN urged me to go to Russia. He told me at that time that Russia was like Elizabethan England. There were new horizons for young people. In justice to him that did not imply he wanted me to join the Communist Party. I think it was his suggestion that I try to go to Russia with the Quaker Relief Organization. He may have given me instructions on who to contact

Kisseloff-8428

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
-23-

JJW:KD
NY 65-14920

in Philadelphia for this purpose, I recall that I went down to Philadelphia and met the head of the Quaker Relief. There was some talk that either I would go to Russia or with some outfit they had in Mexico City. Their investigation disclosed the Columbia episode and this ended the talk about going to Russia or Mexico.

While there (in Philadelphia) I stayed at my grandfather's house. One night the phone rang and the police said that my grandfather was very ill at an address which I cannot now recall. I went to that house right away and I found my grandfather dead. He was 70 years of age. It had been family gossip that my grandfather had "another woman". It was in the house of this "other woman" that my grandfather died. With the assistance of the City Editor of "The Ledger", with which paper my grandfather had been prominently associated, a story was concocted that he died on route to his own residence and had gone to the nearest house for aid. As a matter of fact, the house in which he died was not on the way to his residence at all. This affair did not get any publicity, to my knowledge.

I have lost all contact with my relatives in Philadelphia since the death of my grandfather. I did have relatives there, however. I had an uncle named DAVID FOX, a banker with the Glendenning Company. I haven't seen him since about 1923. I had a cousin named ELIZABETH CLARK. I don't believe I would know her if I saw her, and I don't know her address. There are also various McGONIGLES and SHANTZES. I don't know any of them or where they are. There were also some of my relatives in Cape May, New Jersey. They were children of my grandfather's sister. Their names were SKELLIGER. However, I know nothing of these people.

In about 1925, my brother went from bad to worse. Somewhere in Lynbrook he picked up a girl named DOROTHY MILLER, whom he introduced to me. They were sleeping together, of course. I thought she was a terrible specimen. He insisted he must marry her. In any case my mother bought him a Ford Roadster to keep him busy and out of mischief. At some point there he married her. My parents did not have anything to do with her. They set up housekeeping in Rockville Center on the upper floor of a private home. My brother must have had some kind of a job, but I do not now recall what it was. Both of them were drinking, especially him. Things began to turn out badly for them. Sometime during that period he made a second attempt to commit suicide in the little house behind my mother's home, and I was again able to rescue him. Going back on my story, my brother had taken to sneaking that girl into the little house after dark and my father discovered this and they had a row. My father began to beat up my brother and I then turned on my father. We had a fight in which I beat my father up. It was after this that my brother married the girl.

My brother used to drive to the station to meet me in the evening on my return from New York. He would tell me all his troubles, and it was

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JJW:KD
NY 65-14920

during this period that he proposed the suicide pact.

One night I stayed in New York and upon my arrival in Lynbrook, my brother was not waiting for me. The following day I learned from some unrecalled source, probably my mother, that when I failed to meet my brother the previous evening, he had driven down to a nearby wharf which he frequently visited. From this point he could look in the direction of the place where his wife was staying. He had been drinking as usual and his wife had left him, at this time. He left the wharf, returned to his apartment in Rockville Centre and turned on the gas. I heard the telephone ring the next morning and then a frightful scream from my mother. I knew what had happened. We went over right away. There was an empty whiskey bottle beside the stove. We took the body back home to Lynbrook. Both my parents were prostrated so the funeral arrangements were left to me. I think this was in 1925.

My brother's death stunned me. I used to lie around the house all day physically prostrated. This is the point at which I became a thorough Communist. I felt that any society which could result in the death of a boy like my brother was wrong and I was at war with it. That was the beginning of my fanaticism. That is also the point at which I stopped writing poetry, because I could not put my feelings into words. Occasionally I saw HARRY FREEMAN and SENDER GARLIN, who were then working on the "Daily Worker". Partly to get me out of my mood they urged me to go with them on that paper.

HENRY BANG, with whom I had been in the habit of camping at Long Beach, as he became more and more absorbed in his work at the Telephone Company, began to grow apart from me. HENRY had a younger brother, FRANK BANG. FRANK was known as BU. HENRY and FRANK always called me CHARLIE. FRANK BANG used to go along with us on those canoe and camping trips. FRANK was about six years younger than I. As HENRY grew away FRANK and I became closer. He was a very sensitive, lonely type. He did not get along very well with his family, but he was devoted to his mother. However, FRANK was very well adjusted in the world and got along all right outside. Sometime after we became friendly, his mother died and he was distressed, much the same as I was over the death of my brother, with the result that he turned completely to me and we became very close friends. Gradually HENRY fell out of the picture altogether and FRANK and I used to camp, canoe, fish and swim together. About that time, Atlantic Beach, which had been our site, began to develop, so we crossed Broad Channel across from Atlantic Beach and began to camp there. Presently other campers began to cluster around us. One of these was a Mrs. MAINLAND and her children. Mrs. MAINLAND was a Socialist. There were other nondescript characters out there. One of

Kisseloff-8430

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JJW:KD
NY 65-14920

the tents was occupied by GRACE ~~LUMPKIN~~ and ESTHER ~~SCHEMITZ~~, later to become my wife. They kept very much to themselves. GRACE was writing at that time. Other people who visited that place were JACK RUSH, whom I have mentioned above and who married SLIFTON FADIMAN'S sister; MICHAEL ~~INTRACTOR~~; SENDER GARLIN and his then wife, BERNICE ~~MICHAELSON~~. I also recall on one afternoon a great big dory with an engine in it came to the pier. The boat was owned by a Negro schoolteacher in New York, whose name was HARRIS. I later knew of HARRIS in connection with the Gay Street apartment used by the espionage apparatus. HARRIS had a girl-friend with him in his dory named IDA ~~EPSTEIN~~, who was then a Socialist.

During this period the BANG household began to deteriorate. The father married a French woman whom most of the children did not have anything to do with. I think he got mixed up in embezzlement, the facts of which I don't know, and he completely disappeared. I don't think he's ever been heard of since. HENRY was supporting the family and it was decided that FRANK should go to work. I recall that he worked as a plumber's helper for about half a year. He wanted to go to college and he entered CCNY, where he was very unhappy. Then he transferred to N.Y.U., probably in his sophomore year. I helped him to pay his tuition there for one semester. That must have been with the proceeds from one of my translations. I think FRANK stayed at N.Y.U. one year and moved back to CCNY, where he eventually finished. During this period, JACK RUSH introduced us to some friends up in Woodburn, in Sullivan County, New York - three Jewish brothers and their family. They owned a farm. This has since become the well-known summer place CHESTER'S ZUMBARG.

FRANK, JACK RUSH, RUSH'S girl-friend and I used to go up there to spend weekends and sometimes a week. RUSH'S girl-friend, who later became his wife, was a girl whose father was a dancing master in New York. Her name was CORA ANGELINA CELESTINA McDONALD ~~ALBERTIERI~~. She was a great big bouncing redhead, who later became a Communist and made a trip to Russia, the purpose of which is unknown to me. She made this trip in about 1935 or 1936. She is now separated from RUSH, but they were married when she went to Russia.

Kisseloff-8431

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-26-

JJW:CHF
NY 65-14920

I believe that FRANK BANG now lives in Queens. He came to me at "Time" in 1947 or 1948. I had not seen him for a long time. He said he wanted a job there. Sometime in the Thirties, FRANK had become a Communist. He told me he wasn't a Communist anymore, but I did not take very much stock in that. He said that he had been working with somebody in a partnership selling books. I don't know just what the job was. He was married, had two children, and said he needed a job. I took him to the personnel man at "Time" and after a brief conference, it was decided there was nothing at "Time" for BANG. He called me on the telephone the next day and said what he really needed was money. We had always shared money without any thought about it at all. I told him that I had a family responsibility and could not go back to that sort of thing. I have not seen nor heard of him since.

I believe that HENRY BANG now lives somewhere in Brooklyn. FRANK BANG may not be a friend to me anymore because of the last episode, and he may still be a Communist.

In the Summer before my brother's death, which would have been in the Summer of 1925, I suppose, I bought a Ford Roadster and FRANK BANG and I traveled out to Montana and back. We were probably gone a little over a month. His family was opposed to the trip. They did not like our relationship. I did not have a driver's license at that time and FRANK drove the car. The plan had been to go to Seattle, but I saw we were going to run out of money so we came back.

Just after my brother's death, I was driving this car with FRANK without a license and I crashed into a car in Lynbrook. Nobody was hurt and we settled for the damages out of court. I was given a suspended sentence for driving without a license.

Upon my return from Europe in the Fall of 1923, I went to work in the Newspaper Room at the New York Public Library. I do not specifically recall the dates of my employment there. However, I have been told that I was first employed on September 28, 1923; that I left in July, 1925; was re-hired in January, 1926 and finally left the library employ in April, 1927. I might state that I agree with the above dates with the exception that I do not believe that I remained with the library the last time up to April, 1927. In my opinion, this last period of employment ceased sometime in 1926 rather than 1927.

During the time I was employed at the Library, they had a custom of removing old books from the Circulation Division and destroying them. Prior to their actually being destroyed, these books were kept in the newspaper stacks. I do not recall definitely, but the library authorities either found some of these books were missing or they suspected that some were

Kisseloff-8432

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JJW:CHF
65-14920

missing. In any event, they broke open my locker, but found no books there. However, they did find a "heap" of Communist leaflets which had been distributed in the library. I recall that these leaflets were concerning the anti-imperialist league.

On the same night that the above incident occurred, a library detective insisted on going to my mother's house to search for library books. He did not find any such books there. However, he did find a number of books which I had taken from the Reading Library at Columbia University to "read at my leisure." I might say that this was a very common custom at Columbia at the time. I kept the books and "I always intended to return them but just never got around to it."

The following day I was afforded an informal hearing by the library officials and fired on the grounds of stealing books. The books referred to were those taken from Columbia and not any from the New York Public Library.

Also sometime during this period I went to work for MORRIS ~~ZUKOFSKY~~ at his second-hand store, which I believe was located on 4th Avenue near 11th Street. I recall that the store was named "The Odd Book Plan" and that they sold books by mail. I do not believe that I was here more than a month and my job consisted merely of waiting on customers.

~~LOUIS ZUKOFSKY~~ was the brother of MORRIS and he also worked there. LOUIS was a friend of mine during the time that I was at Columbia and he secured this job for me. At that time, LOUIS was a Communist. I do not know if he is still a Communist, but I am inclined to believe that he is not, but is still "over on the left." MORRIS ZUKOFSKY was an anarchist and I believe he is now dead.

I also remember that, while at this book store, MORRIS ZUKOFSKY took in a partner, another Communist, named ~~SAM BECKER~~.

Sometime in 1929, I believe I met, through some friends of mine, Dr. ~~IZ GERBER~~ and his wife, ~~ELIZABETH LERNER~~ and a girl or a woman by the name of IDA DALES.

IDA DALES was young in age but, at this time, was an old and trusted Communist and probably still is today. Subsequently, I lived with ~~IDA DALES~~ in an apartment on either 11th or 12th Street, just east of 2nd Avenue. We lived here for some months under the name of CHAMBERS. From here we moved to a summer cottage which was located in East Roackaway, right on the Old Socony Canal. We lived here not more than a month, during which time my father died. We then went to live with my mother at her request and remained in her house approximately three or four months. After this we lived for about a week in a room on 24th Street, just west of Broadway. Following

Kisseloff-8433

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JJW:CHF
65-14920

this, I rented an apartment located over a store in East Rockaway just opposite the railroad station. I believe that we lived here throughout the summer of 1929.

At IDA DALES' insistence, we later moved to 125th Street, just off Riverside Drive in Manhattan. At this time, the relations between IDA DALES and myself were going from bad to worse. I also had, at this time, met ESTHER SHEMITZ and began living with her. I told IDA DALES of this fact and we then parted.

I joined the Communist Party in early 1924, and for a while thereafter did a few odd jobs for the "Daily Worker," such as picking up unsold copies of the paper and making collections. In late 1925, although I was not on the staff of the "Daily Worker," I contributed some stories, and shortly thereafter I became a full time employee of the paper. In 1929, when I ceased my activities with the Communist Party for a period, I was the Editor of the "Daily Worker."

In connection with the cessation of my activities with the "Daily Worker" from sometime in 1929 until sometime in 1932, I would like to state that, in 1929 STALIN gained control of the Communist Party in Russia and of the International Communist organization. In achieving control of the American Communist Party, STALIN backed the minority group, whose leaders were EARL BROWDER and WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, as against the majority group, whose leaders were MAX BEDACHT, JAY LOVESTONE, BENJAMIN GITLOW, BERTRAM WOLFE, and ROBERT MINOR. At about this time, HARRISON GEORGE, the husband of EARL BROWDER'S sister, MARGARET, told me one day in the "Daily Worker" office that the Stalinists (the minority) would be glad to get rid of ROBERT MINOR if it would not give ammunition to the opposition. I, being a friend of MINOR and admiring his work as a cartoonist, warned him of this situation. I also told MINOR that, as a result of the new Stalinist tactics within the Communist Party, I would like to take some time off to think over this changed situation and to see if I could go along with the new policy.

I later learned that MINOR took this story to the Central Control Commission, which, at that time, was headed by CHARLES DIRBA, and as a result of this, NAT KAPLAN was appointed as my assistant, but eventually took over the editorship of the "Daily Worker" and I was, more or less, eased out of my position there. As a result, I severed my connections with the Communist Party, although I was never formally read out of the Party. During this period, from 1929 to sometime in 1932, I still considered myself a Communist, but other members of the Party refused to have anything to do with me. This was the common treatment for heretics at that time.

Kisseloff-8434

-29-
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TGS:CHF
NY 65-14920

During this period, roughly from 1929 to 1932, I supported myself by translating from the German and French. Among the books I translated were FRÄNZ WERFEL'S "Class Reunion" for Simon and Schuster; HEINRICH MANN'S "Mother Mary" for Simon and Schuster; a book by WALDEMAR BONSELS; a book by KASIMIR EDSCHWIDT, and perhaps some others for the firm of A. & C. Boni; a German book for Longmans Green; "The Thistles of the Barigon" from the French for the Vanguard Press; and several books from the French and German for the firm of Farrar and Rinehart.

In 1931, as I related previously, I married ESTHER SHEMITZ, and for some time both prior to and after our marriage we resided on East 11th Street, in a small building in back of a tenement house; we shared this place with MICHAEL INTRATOR and his wife, GRACE LUMPKIN. Sometime in either late 1930 or early 1931, I wrote some short stories that I personally handed to WALT CARMON, who was, at that time, the acting editor of "New Masses", and whom I had known previously while I was on the "Daily Worker" staff. I understood that these stories resulted in an objection being raised against the publishing of these stories in "New Masses," inasmuch as they were written by a man who was then out of the Communist Party.

This opposition was headed by WILLIAM GROPPER, the cartoonist for the "Morning Freiheit." However, CARMON and his group won out and the articles were subsequently published in "New Masses". The titles of these stories were "Can You Hear Their Voices," "The Death of the Communist," "You Have Seen the Heads," "Our Comrade Munn." The themes of these stories were the situation among the poor farmers in the middle west, the struggle of the Chinese Communist, how a Communist organizer should conduct himself, and a kind of religious appraisal of what a devoted Communist should be.

"Can You Hear Their Voices" was turned into a play by HALLIE FLANAGAN, who was the head of the Playwriting Laboratory at Vassar College. "Our Comrade Munn" was also turned into a play, and both of those were widely presented in leftist circles around the United States. All of the above-mentioned plays and stories were published under my true name.

In about early 1932, MICHAEL GOLD, the Communist writer, approached me with the suggestion that I should make my peace with the Communist Party and become the editor of "New Masses." We had several conversations on this subject, in some of which I believe JOSEPH FREEMAN took part. MICHAEL GOLD was then the nominal editor of "New Masses" and JOSEPH FREEMAN, under the alias of ROBERT EVANS, was on the editorial staff. Either GOLD or FREEMAN brought me in touch with ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, who was the so-called Cultural Director of the Communist Party and a member of the Central Control Commission. TRACHTENBERG told me that I should visit CHARLES DIRBA, the head of the Central Control Commission, and clear myself with him, and that thereafter I would be nominated as an editor of "New Masses." I visited DIRBA at

Kisseloff-8435

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TGS:CHF
NY 65-14920

Party headquarters on East 12th Street, ironed out our difficulties, and was made an editor of this magazine.

Almost simultaneously with my going to "New Masses," I joined the John Reed Club, which under the appearance of a general leftist or liberal organization was actually dominated by the Communist Party, particularly in the person of ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG. The John Reed Club was an organization of artists, writers, sculptors, newspapermen, and was the cultural group of the Communist Party and on the extreme left. In effect, it was a "grab bag" of Bohemians. The John Reed Club was one of the so-called "bridge" organizations which are commonly referred to at the present time as Communist front organizations. (u)

Sometime probably early in 1932, my wife, ESTHER, and myself moved from our East 11th Street address to the farm of FRANKLIN SPIER, which is located near Glen Gardiner, New Jersey, and remained there probably through the summer of that year. During this time, I was the editor of "New Masses" and held this position for a period of some months. (u)

One day I received a request to visit MAX BEDACHT. BEDACHT informed me that I had been chosen to do underground work. My wife was somewhat reluctant to go along with me in this connection; however, I did so, and at the request of MAX BEDACHT, severed all my connections with the open Communist Party, and thereafter became the liaison between a Soviet apparatus in Greater New York and MAX BEDACHT on the part of the open Communist Party in this area. (u)

Shortly after joining the underground movement, my wife and I moved from the farm near Glen Gardiner, New Jersey, to an apartment on 11th Street, just west of Hudson Street or Eighth Avenue. I sublet this apartment from SLATER BROWN, who was one of the editors of the "New Republic." We remained in this apartment until sometime in 1933, when we moved to Princess Bay on Staten Island, which is located near the "outer bridge crossing". We rented a small farmhouse which was located on Maguire Avenue, and I resided at this address under the name of ARTHUR DWYER. (u)

We lived there about six months and then moved to a place which is known as "The Castle" which is near Fort Lee, New Jersey, and is just south of the George Washington Bridge. It is my recollection that a Mr. and Mrs. ADAMIRON BISHOP owned this building. My recollection is that we stayed here during the winter, and recall specifically that my wife was carrying her first child, which was born October 17, 1933, at the Booth Memorial Hospital in New York City. After the birth of my child, we moved to my mother's home in Lynbrook, Long Island. (u)

Kisseloff-8436

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TGS:CHF
NY 65-14920

My work with the underground covered a period from approximately 1932 to April, 1938. During this period my only source of income was the salary and expenses I received from the Communist Party. This salary amounted to about \$165 a month and expenses. Expenses were allowed for the following items: telephone, rent, medical expenses for myself and my family, and for meals eaten away from home. In connection with these expenditures, however, I had to submit expense accounts at the end of each month, at which time my salary, as well as my expenses would be given to me in cash. These payments were made to me by the various superiors I had during this period. Sometime in about late 1934, I moved my family to Baltimore. My underground activities at this time were centered, more or less, in Washington, D. C. I first went to the city myself where I registered and lived at the YMCA under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL. I remained at the YMCA for about a month or so and then rented an apartment at 903 St. Paul Street in Baltimore. This apartment was on the third floor in a brown-stone building and the offices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, from whom I rented, were located on the first floor of this building. My recollection is that we remained in the St. Paul Street address until the early summer of 1935.

During the time that we resided at the St. Paul Street address I had been seeing ALGER HISS rather regularly and as a matter of fact, he and his wife visited the St. Paul Street address on several occasions. It was sometime in the early summer of 1935 that ALGER HISS informed me that he anticipated moving to 2905 P Street NW, Washington, D. C., and that the lease on his present residence at 2831 28th Street residence had about two months to run. He suggested that I move into the 28th Street residence until the termination of this lease. No mention of the payment of any rent was made, nor was the signing of a sublease discussed. I paid ALGER HISS no rent for this approximately two months period.

Sometime in probably July of 1935, my family and myself moved to the apartment of Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO, which was located on Fourth Street in Greenwich Village, New York, and we resided there for a month or so. We moved from Fourth Street to a summer cottage which was located at Smittown, Pennsylvania and which had been leased by MACIM LIEBER, a literary agent in New York City, with whom I was associated socially as well as in connection with my underground work on behalf of the Communist Party.

Kisseloff-8437

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
-32-

TGS:KD
NY 65-14920

About the end of the summer of 1935, we decided to move to the city, but in view of the fact that we had no available quarters at that time, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS suggested that we move into the third floor of their residence at 2905 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. In order to arrange suitable accommodations for us at that residence, it was necessary for TIMMY HOBSON, PRISCILLA HISS' son, to move from the third floor to the second floor. Thereafter we occupied the third floor for a period of probably less than a week. In view of the fact that our child was very young, it was necessary for Mrs. CHAMBERS to use the kitchen continually to make the baby's meals. This interfered with the HISS' maid and more or less upset the strict routine followed by the HISS household. I then made a trip to Baltimore, Maryland, and rented a house on Eutaw Place in that city. Our leaving the HISS house on P Street did not result in any bad feeling with the HISSSES and it was apparent that this move was accepted on a friendly basis by both HISS and myself. I recall that probably in the late summer of 1935, while we were living at MAXIM LIEBER'S summer cottage, funds were made available to me by the Communist Party for the purchase of an automobile. I recall I bought a Ford car, tan in color, from an automobile dealer whose place of business was located some place on upper Broadway, New York City.

While I was residing at the Eutaw Place residence I used the name LLOYD GWENTWELL and had a telephone in that house which was listed under this name. We remained at the Eutaw Place residence until about April, 1936. At about this time I moved my family to the home of my mother in Lynbrook, Long Island, where we remained for a short time. Thereafter we moved to a farm at Ferndale, Pennsylvania, which was the property of MAXIM LIEBER. Shortly thereafter, LIEBER married for the second time and brought his wife to live at the Ferndale place. This arrangement was entirely unsatisfactory and after residing there for a matter of months, I located another farm which was known as the "Stone House" on the property of TOM and MARY MARSHALL, which was located just outside of New Hope, Pennsylvania and which was rented from a real estate dealer whose place of business is located on the main street in New Hope. We remained at the MARSHALL farm for approximately ten or eleven months and during this time I held myself out as a literary agent acting for MAX LIEBER. I was, of course, not acting in this capacity, but was a part of the underground apparatus of the Communist Party and was being paid a monthly salary, as I have mentioned before, for this work.

Sometime in the spring of 1937, we decided to return to Baltimore and I rented a house on Auchentoroly Terrace in that city. Sometime in 1937, the exact month of which I cannot recall, I started to seriously consider a break with the Communist Party. I felt if I made an outright break with the Communist Party, considering my work in the Communist underground,